

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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ALBANIA

ATA Comments on Mondale Visit to China	B 1
Lleshi, Shehu Send Message to Romanian Counterparts	B 1
Paper Calls for Efficient Production Expenditure	B 1
[Skenderi in ZERI I POPULLIT 18 Aug]	
Lleshi Attends Brigade Anniversary Celebration	B 3
Briefs: Reconstruction of Quake-Hit Areas	B 3

BULGARIA

BTA Comments on Soviet Aeroflot Incident in New York [Drumev]	C 1
Vasil Tsanov Reviews Bulgaria's Agricultural Achievements	C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Aug]	
BTA Reports on Varied Use of Lasers	C 3
Briefs: UNESCO Director's Arrival; Swiss TU Delegation Departure;	C 3
Italian Farmer Delegation Visit; Turkish Officials'	
Departure; Kazakh TU Delegation Visit; Trichkov at	
Miners Celebration; Dzhurov in Blagoevgrad; Border	
Guards Day; Stoychev at Chemical Celebration	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on Visit of Hungary's Lazar	D 1
Prague Luncheon	D 1
End of Visit	D 2
Czech National Council's Erban Receives CERY's Markovic	D 2
Further Reportage on Korcak Visit to FRG	D 2
Economic Cooperation Talks	D 2
28 August Activities	D 3
Polish TU Delegation Arrives in Tatras; Kruczek, Hoffmann Meet	D 3
Travnicek Presents CPCZ Message at CPUSA Congress	D 3
Jakes Receives Soviet Delegation Led by Yefremov	D 4
Husak Sends Birthday Greetings to Costa Rican Party Official	D 4
Socialist Differences Viewed as Nonantagonistic	D 4
[Voracek in TRIBUNA No 33]	
RUDE PRAVO Notes Subjects Discussed at Crimea Meetings	D 6
Delegate Addresses UN Science, Development Talks	D 8
Further Reportage on Slovak National Uprising Festivities	D 9
Moscow Embassy Reception	D 9
Wreathlaying, Award Ceremonies	D 9
Statue Unveiling	D 10
Briefs: USSR Deliveries for Nuclear Station; Yemeni Cooperation	D 10
Protocol; Zaire Envoy Departure; Medical Aid to Tropics	

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Carries Joint Directive for 1980 Economic Plan [24 Aug]	E 1
East, West German Evangelical Churches Appeal for Peace	E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Aug]	
Kessler Receives Vietnamese Military Delegation	E 8
Honecker Receives Algeria's Rabah Bitat	E 8
Honecker Awards Costa Rican Party Leader	E 8
Indian National Committee Sends Greetings to Honecker	E 9
Solidarity Groups Call for Namibian Self-Determination	E 9
SED Central Committee Greet CPUSA on 22d Congress	E 10
Briefs: Outgoing Bangladesh Ambassador; Incoming Iranian Ambassador; Outgoing Ambassador to Congo	E 10

HUNGARY

CSSR Official Hosts Slovak Uprising Anniversary Reception	F 1
Chu Huy Man-Led Vietnamese Delegation Ends Visit	F 1

POLAND

PZPR Meeting Held With Leading Agricultural Representatives	G 1
Report on Meeting	G 1
Jaroszewicz Address	G 1
Gierek Speech	G 2
Warsaw Radio Notes Soviet Airliner Incident in New York [Slotwinski]	G 6
Warsaw Radio Reports on 27 August IRA Bombings	G 6
Commentary on FRG World War II Anniversary Statement [Wojna]	G 7
Warsaw Daily Commentator Criticizes American Trips to Beijing	G 8
[Kostarski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 27 Aug]	
Paper Praises Spain's Intention To Attend Havana Meeting	G 9
[Jaszunski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 21 Aug]	

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Visit by Rwandan Foreign Minister	H 1
Beginning of Talks 27 August	H 1
Session on Cooperation	H 1
Meeting With Ceausescu	H 1
End of Meetings 28 August	H 2
Spanish CP Leader Carrillo Leaves Bucharest 28 August	H 2
Greek CP Secretary Drakopoulos Departs 28 August	H 3
RCP Message Presented to U.S. Communist Party Congress	H 3
Benin People's Revolution Party Delegation Visits	H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

U.S. Congressional Delegation Leaves Dubrovnik	I 1
Reportage on Yugoslav Delegation to Nonaligned Conference	I 1
Tito Departure for Havana	I 1
Vrhovec Talk With Rodriguez	I 1
Vrhovec, Nonaligned Leaders Talks	I 2
TV Team Barred From Havana Nonaligned Conference Hall	I 2

Commentary on Problems Facing Nonaligned Summit	I 2
Interview With Pesic	I 2
Latin American Nonalignment	I 6
T/NJUG Reportage on IRA Killing of Lord Mountbatten	I 7
Army General Ljubicic Visits Bajina Basta	I 8
Leaders Send Condolences to Family of Father Smiljanic	I 8
Tito Telegram	I 8
Ljubicic Telegram	I 8

ATA COMMENTS ON MONDALE VISIT TO CHINA

AU261520 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

["Mondale's Visit to China--A Link in the Counterrevolutionary U.S.-Chinese Collaboration"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 26 (ATA)--The U.S. Vice-President Mondale arrived in Beijing for a visit, yesterday. The visit of this top envoy of U.S. imperialism to China is a new link in the counterrevolutionary U.S.-Chinese collaboration. It is clearly seen that the question is about the hatching up of plots to the detriment of the Chinese people and the other peoples of Asia and the world. Mondale will discuss problems of the counterrevolutionary and aggressive policy of social-imperialist China with the chieftains of the Chinese revisionists, Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping and others. He will for certain, offer them also new up-to-date armaments so that they implement this aggressive policy. The Chinese social-imperialists, who are in need of the U.S. credits and technology in the context of their ambitions to become a superpower, will put forward new demands to Mondale and, at the same time, will give him new guarantees for their counterrevolutionary collaboration in the future. The ever greater intensification of the joint counterrevolutionary activity between the Chinese social-imperialists and the U.S. imperialists, Japanese imperialists and the world reaction, is, first of all, to the detriment of the Chinese people. But Washington-Tokyo-Beijing axis and the rivalry between the imperialist superpowers, the United States of America, the Soviet Union and China are also a great threat to the peoples of Asia and of the whole world, therefore they forcefully condemn them.

LLESHI, SHEHU SEND MESSAGE TO ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU222005 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist rule, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as personally, we convey to the Romanian people cordial greetings and best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania. May the friendship between the Albanian and Romanian peoples be continually strengthened.

Tirana, 22 August 1979.

PAPER CALLS FOR EFFICIENT PRODUCTION EXPENDITURE

AU21415 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Koco Skenderi article: "To Further Raise the Efficiency of the Material Expenditure of Social Production"]

[Text] The growth of social production and national income constitutes the material basis for the continual consolidation of the socialist economy, improvement of the working masses' welfare and narrowing the discrepancy in the per capita real income between the workers in the city and countryside.

In this light, the plan devotes particular importance to the establishment of as-just-as-possible proportions and relationships in the aspects of expanded socialist reproduction, including the growth of social production and national income which at times moves faster than the increase in population, the production for society which grows at times to a greater degree than the production for the individual and the social production and national income which increase at times faster than the purchasing power of the population.

The present development stage of our socialist economy is characterized by an expansion of production and by the extensive application of new equipment and technology. Therefore, the more the economy is developed and intensified, the greater the importance assumed by the increase of efficiency of the material expenditure, which covers the larger part of social production. In some branches of the light and food industry, oil processing industry, metallurgical industry and others, the material expenditure accounts for over 80 percent of the production costs.

In the first half of 1979 greater and more effective efforts were made to increase the efficiency of material expenditure and boost socialist accumulation. Thus (excluding agriculture) the centralized net national income and the net income of enterprises were overfulfilled by about 85 million lek. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, the above-mentioned income increased by 11 percent.

As a result of the overfulfillment of these tasks and the fulfillment of the overall industrial production and the volume of freight transportation in the first half of 1979, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the overall social production (excluding agriculture, the results of which are to be made available at the end of the year), as well as the net production of the branches of material production (excluding agriculture), increased by over 7 and 11 percent respectively as against the population growth of 2.2 percent. These achievements once again show the vitality and the ever growing stability of our economy. The above-mentioned statistics are also eloquent evidence of the superiority of our socialist economy over the capitalist-revisionist economy which is suffering in the throes of an ever growing and deteriorating economic-financial crisis. These achievements in the development of our economy are the characteristic feature of socialist construction based on the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party, and they constitute a new challenge to the stringent imperialist-revisionist blockade which the Chinese social imperialists also joined long ago.

Statistics also show that there are some enterprises which fail to fulfill their net income plan, increase material spending and exceed fuel and electricity consumption targets. Why does this happen? It happens because some enterprises have failed to fulfill the tasks of the production and construction plan in quantity, quality, variety and distribution. Included among them are the fishing enterprises, some construction and land amelioration enterprises, cement factories and others.

Effective utilization of the material and technical base available in enterprises and full utilization of production capabilities constitute one of the main tasks in the effort to increase social production and national income. However, shortcomings and weak points are noted in the utilization of heavy construction and land amelioration machinery, metal cutting equipment, rational utilization of probes as regards drilling speed, in avoiding breakdowns in mining equipment and in full utilization of truck capacity and their use in two shifts. How can these shortcomings and weak points be overcome? They can be avoided by productive efforts, by strengthening control and responsibility in work and, above all, by acquiring, programming and responsibly disseminating advanced experience.

Resources still unused in the efforts to increase social production and national income are available, including further improvement of the organization of work, application of scientific norm systems and further application of technical quotas for material consumption. Greater attention should be paid especially to more effective utilization of scrap in glass and cement factories, where great resources are available which can not only help to increase production but also to save fuel.

In the agricultural sector livestock fodder accounts for the highest share of the material expenditure. Large resources are available in this field when one considers that many agricultural units consume more fodder units per quintal of [animal] live weight than needed. Food rations for pigs, cattle and poultry are onesided and unbalanced in their nutritive contents. The advanced experience of some agricultural units shows that a combination of nutrients helps to reduce consumption for production units and breeding and fattening time by 20-30 percent. This also increases the efficiency of expenditure. Enterprises cannot carry out thorough economic analyses correctly without using furnished data which clarify the processes and phenomena of production and help to find ways to increase the income of enterprises. Economists operating in economic statistic centers are also working toward this end, but this does not mean that economists attached to enterprises should give up thorough analyses as has been the case in some agriculture enterprises and cooperatives. Operations of expanded socialist reproduction require dynamic observation, constant improvement of management and extensive utilization of statistics.

LLESHI ATTENDS BRIGADE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU272000 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 27 August carries a 6-minute announcer-read report on a celebration commemorating the 35th anniversary of the formation of the 18th Assault Brigade and the liberation of Diber District from the foreign occupiers and traitors of the country. The announcer describes the festive atmosphere and adds that a memorial gathering was organized at the martyrs graves yesterday where wreaths were laid on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Executive Committee of the Diber and mass organizations. Reported as attending were former partisans of the 18th Assault Brigade, veterans and people from Diber District. Also present were "Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Prokop Murra, party Central Committee secretary, and other comrades."

The announcer goes on to say that a meeting was then held at the square of the agricultural school in Peshkopi to mark the events which were attended by former partisans of the 18th Assault Brigade, workers, cooperativists, relatives of the families of martyrs, youth, veterans and servicemen. Haxhi Lleshi and other comrades were also present. Jovan Bardhi, first secretary of district party committee, presided over the meeting and gave the floor to Prokop Murra who greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

BRIEFS

RECONSTRUCTION OF QUAKE-HIT AREAS--New tidings are coming in each day from the areas of northern Albania which were gravely affected by the 15 April earthquake. More than 10,000 people, workers and volunteers are making their contribution in the great popular action for the complete liquidation of the aftermath of the earthquake. Thanks to their work, the consequences of the 15 April earthquake have been fully liquidated so far in about 80 villages of Shkoder District and 3 residential quarters of the city of Shkoder itself. A spirit of revolutionary optimism is also evident in Lezhe District, where about 2,400 houses and over 160 social and cultural buildings had been repaired as of a few days ago. [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU]

BTA COMMENTS ON SOVIET AEROFLOT INCIDENT IN NEW YORK

AU282000 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 28 Aug 79 AU

[BTA news analyst Krasimir Drumev commentary: "The Logical End of an Adventure"]

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA news analyst Krasimir Drumev)--A government which has raised as its "credo" the protection of human rights has shown in the most unambiguous fashion that it is drawing a marked distinction between words and deeds. The words are for manipulating public opinion, whereas deeds in their essence are a remnant of the years of the "cold war". It is only in this way that one can qualify the last "action" of the U.S. authorities: the unlawful detention of the Soviet "IL-62" airliner at New York's "Kennedy" Airport.

One wonders why the U.S. authorities reached the view that the Soviet national Lyudmila Vlasova, a member of the Bolshoi Theatre ballet company who were for guest performances in the USA, was ready to betray her motherland. Police vans with the wail of sirens blocked the runway in front of the "Aeroflot" airliner that was getting ready to take off; it was invaded by policemen with guns in their hands. There began an unprecedented "action" which reminded one of a gangster film.

Lyudmila Vlasova's categorical declarations that her one wish was for the aircraft to take off as soon as possible and to fly to the motherland was of no importance, nor was of importance the resolute protest of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR or the telegrams which Lyudmila's troubled mother sent to President Carter. What is more the U.S. permanent envoy to the United Nations, Mr Donald McHenry, cynically declared that the American authorities intended to achieve their objective no matter how long this would take. Words which the international public is accustomed to hear from... the mouth of terrorist hijackers of aircraft.

And the Soviet plane remained on the runway, full of passengers actually turned into hostages. They stayed there in high discomfort--deprived of decent sleep, under unceasing surveillance of armed police. Policemen also barred the American journalists from access into the plane so that the representatives of the press should not make sure that L. Vlasova is not only far from the thought to betray her motherland but also denounces the moves of the U.S. authorities as absolutely lawless and flagrantly arbitrary.

The world public was shocked at first, then deeply indignant with the acts of the U.S. authorities, who did not shy at any norms of international law and most arrogantly violated the Helsinki Final Act, in order to have their way. But they did not have it. Love for the motherland, the high sense of civic duty gave strength to the young woman to withstand the incredible psychological pressure she was subject to. She refused to repeat the move of her husband, actor of Bolshoi Theatre Boris Godunov, who stayed behind in the USA under so far rather unclarified circumstances. Lyudmila Vlasova's courageous behaviour ruined the "action of the U.S. special services".

Anyway, should this act of political banditism be regarded as an isolated instance of violation of the human rights in the USA? Facts are to the contrary. The same authorities, who detained the passengers of the Soviet plane keep a vigilant eye on millions of American citizens with progressive views, have made files on them and arrest them. Police are on their own to such an extent that the U.S. judicial authorities are compelled to investigate it, though with a pair of velvet gloves on.

The gloves become iron, however, when it is a matter of demonstrators whose sole "offence" is that they insist an end should be put to the arms race [words indistinct] United States [word indistinct] it is a matter of fighters against racial discrimination and the observance of human rights or of members of the Communist Party and of other democratic organizations: The list can be expanded a great deal. The words, the beautiful words about the protection of human rights prove to be a very transparent screen behind which is hidden quite a different reality, quite a different state policy.

The "action" of the U.S. authorities found its logical inglorious end. The Soviet aircraft returned to Moscow but the questions of the international public to the U.S. administration remain. What remains is the big question how this act of political banditry could be properly in tune with the spirit of the SALT II treaty which constitutes not only an important step along the road of disarmament but also a prerequisite for the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations? There remains the not less important question whether this is the way in which the most powerful state of the Western world should observe the norms of international law?

VASIL TSANOV REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

AU220932 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA)--in today's "RABOTNICHESKO DELO", Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, discusses the agricultural policy of the BCP since the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the achievement of Bulgarian agriculture. As he notes, the radical changes in Bulgarian farming have taken place as a result of the creative application of Lenin's cooperative plan, the introduction of new varieties of crops and breeds of livestock, and of the use of high-performance farm machinery and industrial technologies.

Nation-wide intensification has consolidated as a general line in the development of agriculture. In 1978 its production assets reached 3,000 million leva, Mr Vasil Tsanov notes.

He pays special attention to the original Bulgarian form of organization of agriculture. The agro-industrial complexes, as the author stresses, the interest in them in a number of countries is due to the incontrovertible successes of the agro-industrial complexes which ever more closely integrate with industry.

Stress is laid in the article on the extremely great importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the progress of farming in Bulgaria.

In the last 30 years the yields of the principal crops have trebled on an average, and the output of the individual types of animal products have increased from 2 to 5 times. A person engaged in agriculture at present turns out five times as much production as in 1952 and 2.5 times as much per hectare of cultivated land. The food industry has also expanded on the basis of these achievements. In the last 20 or 25 years the output of foodstuffs has increased sixfold.

The article deals also with the achievements of farm engineering. At present Bulgaria annually turns out 7,500 tractors, some 35,000 silage cutting combines and a variety of machines designed for livestock breeding, viticulture, fruit and tobacco growing and a wide range of equipment for irrigation.

Further on Mr Tsanov considers the new approach adopted in agriculture now by the BCP and the Bulgarian state. This approach, as is noted in the article, is based on improved planning, the fuller taking into account of socialist market conditions, the application of a new pattern of income formation and distribution and the introduction of self-accounting.

In two or three years' time the Bulgarian agro-industrial complex should feed two Bulgarias, and after 1990-three, the author of the article notes. In his view it is precisely to this requirement imposed by the dynamic development that Bulgaria's agricultural policy at present conforms.

BTA REPORTS ON VARIED USE OF LASERS

AU290850 Sofia BTA in English 2800 GMT 29 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 29 (BTA)--Medicine, chemistry, mechanical engineering and metallurgy, biology, electronics and building and construction are only some of the branches in which Bulgaria now uses lasers.

Bloodless surgery on the retina of the eye is made with the help of laser ray at the eye-disease clinic of the Medical Academy in Sofia, while at the Oncology Institute laser is used for searing malignant melanomas. At the "Kremikovtsi" metallurgical works it is used for control of the graphite electrodes in the furnaces while at the "Electra" works for electric equipment laser rays are employed for boring apertures in super-hard alloy plates. More than 30 building organizations are using lasers as vertical lever in the construction of tunnels, bridges, mines and high masonry fences. At the engineering works specialists check on the size of the parts with its help. A Soviet laser locator is employed for atmosphere probing by the Electronics Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences to trace air pollution and hail cloud formations. Successful experiments have been carried out with laser rays in holography, welding, cutting out of textile, wood and ceramic materials, for raising viability of seeds, etc.

The first Bulgarian lasers appeared in 1964--four years after their invention by Soviet and American Physicists. Now quantum electronics is one of the strategic development trends of the technological progress in Bulgaria. Long-term programmes for production of laser equipment are being carried out, as well as schemes for using lasers in industry, in optical communications and integral optics, for optical data processing, etc.

For 15 years specialists in quantum electronics have licensed over 60 inventions. A laser working in the ultraviolet spectrum is one of them.

BRIEFS

UNESCO DIRECTOR'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Initiative and Organizational Committee of the "Banner of Peace" International Children's Assembly and chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general, arrived in Sofia today. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU]

SWISS TU DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions led by Richard Muller, federation's chairman, which paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, left the country today. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU]

ITALIAN FARMER DELEGATION VISIT--Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, has received in Varna the visiting delegation of the Confederation of Italian Farmers led by Renato (?Ognipelli), the confederation's deputy chairman. Comrade Petur Tanchev acquainted the guests with Bulgaria's successes in building a developed socialist society and with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union's contribution to [words indistinct] become widely popular. The mutual desire to expand the ties between the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the Confederation of Italian Farmers was also expressed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU]

TURKISH OFFICIALS' DEPARTURE--(Jungior Aiden), governor of Antalya region, and (Tonkehuk), Antalya's mayor, who visited Burgas during the last week departed from Bulgaria on 26 August. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU]

KAZAKH TU DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, a delegation of the Kazakh SSR trade union delegation led by Salamat Mukashev, chairman of the republican Trade Unions Council, arrived in Bulgaria today. Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, acquainted the guests with the tasks facing the Bulgarian working people and the trade union movement in Bulgaria. The representatives of the fraternal Kazakh trade unions explained the achievements of Socialist Kazakhstan and the working upsurge in their country. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU]

TRICHKOV AT MINERS CELEBRATION--A celebration devoted to Miners Day is being held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia. Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the celebration. Michael McGahey, deputy chairman of the National Union of Mine Workers of Britain, who is visiting Bulgaria, was also present. Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU]

DZHUROV IN BLAGOEVGRAD--In connection with the graduation of the Blagoev graduates from the higher military schools and from the secondary sergeants' school in Bulgaria, the graduates carried out a march which ended in Blagoevgrad today, where Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, heard and received the reports by those participating in the march. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU]

BORDER GUARDS DAY--A concert marking Border Guards Day was performed at the central People's Army house in Sofia tonight. Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, Maj Gen Stefan Tsanov, commander in chief of the Border Guards, and generals and officers attended the concert. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU]

STOYCHEV AT CHEMICAL CELEBRATION--The 25th anniversary of the establishment of the chemical industry in Bulgaria was marked at a celebration in Devrya today. Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee; Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and Aleksandur Doluda, Soviet consul in Varna, attended the celebration. Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HUNGARY'S LAZAR

Prague Luncheon

LD281536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal gave a gala luncheon at Cernin Palace in Prague today in honor of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The lunch was attended by Federal Deputy Premiers Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Rudolf Rohlicek and Jindrich Zamradnik; federal ministers and other Czechoslovak Government representatives. Also present at the lunch were the members of the Hungarian premier's entourage and ambassadors of both countries.

Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar proposed toasts in the course of the lunch.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal paid tribute in his speech to the results achieved by the Hungarian people in the fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th MSZMP Congress. He stressed the importance of the current talks of representatives of both countries, which again confirmed that the extent of our political links is an [word indistinct].

He noted that (?we succeed) in the field of economy, too, and in the (?field) of classic trade exchange, which will this year reach the sum of R1 billion, as well as in production cooperation and specialization. Comrade Strougal recalled the cooperation on the construction of the Adria pipeline, the atomic power station at (Pec) and on the construction of a system of water projects at Gabcikovo-Nagymaros on the Danube [words indistinct].

He further stated that our efforts are to the advantage of the people of both countries and the whole socialist community [words indistinct] find a guarantee of our [words indistinct].

We promote a policy of international detente and cooperation between countries with different social systems, for the extension of political detente in the military sphere and for a stop to the arms race--as proclaimed last year in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. Czechoslovakia and Hungary will, therefore, alongside other countries of the socialist community, resolutely oppose all attempts to turn back the wheel of history. We want to put an end to a nonsensical arms race and to use all means thus obtained for social programs of the developing world and for the solution of such burning questions as the problems of energy and food on our planet.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed that the main guarantee and certainty of the future of both countries resides in the firm unity and all-round cooperation of countries of the socialist community.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, noted in his reply that Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations are developing well in all spheres which convincingly proves the mutual resolve to expand them in all spheres.

He paid tribute to the results achieved by Czechoslovak working people under the leadership of the CPCZ in socialist construction work, the development of the national economy, the enrichment of cultural life, as well as to the results of the active foreign policy of Czechoslovakia and its contribution to a further strengthening of peace and security, to the deepening of detente and fulfillment of a coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community.

He pointed out the fact that Hungary, too, expends considerable efforts on the solution of economic tasks, above all by improving quality, increasing effectiveness and by achieving economy. He recalled that the development of bilateral cooperation is progressing at a good rate in all spheres, stressing the importance of cohesion and comradely cooperation of the MSZMP and the CPCZ, which develops on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Comrade Lazar expressed satisfaction at the fact that mutual agreements are being successfully fulfilled and noted that a necessary precondition for the development of foreign trade is a further expansion of production specialization and cooperation. He also recalled that it is necessary to take concrete steps in cooperation in third markets and to consider, with a long-term view, economic problems which have occurred as a consequence of changes in the world economy.

In conclusion, he gave an assurance that the government and people will devote all their strength to the further expansion of cooperation and the strengthening of fraternal friendship of both countries, as well as to a further strengthening of the cohesion of countries of the socialist community.

End of Visit

LD282330 Prague CTK in English 1853 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar ended his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia on Tuesday and left for home. The Hungarian guest was seen off at Prague airport by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Deputy Premiers Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Rudolf Rohlicek and Jindrich Zahradnik, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other Czechoslovak Government officials.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL'S ERBAN RECEIVES SFRY'S MARKOVIC

LD282252 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--An official delegation of the Yugoslav parliament led by its President Dragoslav Markovic, was received here on Tuesday by Chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban.

Evzen Erban stressed that the people in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia always supported progress and peace and struggled for social and national freedom. Dragoslav Markovic expressed the conviction that his visit to Czechoslovakia will contribute to further deepening of bilateral friendly relations.

The Yugoslav delegation, accompanied by Chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban and Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Dalibor Hanes, made a sightseeing tour of Prague Castle.

Evzen Erban gave a lunch in honor of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KORCAK VISIT TO FRG

Economic Cooperation Talks

LD282208 Prague CTK in English 1814 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Czech Premier Josef Korecak, currently visiting the FRG, had talks on Tuesday with representatives of West German economic circles in the industrial and commercial chamber in Duesseldorf.

They discussed the possibilities of further development of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the FRG, and energy problems.

28 August Activities

LD282209 Prague CTK in English 1851 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (CETKA correspondent)--Visiting Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Czech Premier Josef Kocak arrived in Wuppertal on Tuesday, accompanied by Minister-President of the North Rhine-Westphalia Land Government Johannes Rau, and was received by the town's mayor, Gottfried Gurland.

The Czechoslovak deputy premier visited also the house of Friedrich Engels who was born in Wuppertal to pay tribute to one of the founders of the scientific socialism.

Later on Tuesday, Josef Kocak returned to Duesseldorf, the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, and in the evening he was the guest of Wilhelm Lenz, chairman of North Rhine-Westphalia's Diet.

POLISH TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TATRAS; KRUCZEK, HOFFMAN MEET

LD290820 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions arrived in Poprad on Tuesday at the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The delegation is led by Wladyslaw Kurczek, chairman of the Polish Trade Union Central Council. They were welcomed at the airport by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and other representatives from our highest trade union organization. Official working talks started in the High Tatras shortly after the arrival. Their aim is the further deepening of cooperation between the fraternal trade union organizations and an exchange of views on topical questions of the international workers and trade union movement.

TRAVNICEK PRESENTS CPCZ MESSAGE AT CPUSA CONGRESS

LD252036 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Detroit (CETKA correspondent)--"We appreciate your significant and irreplaceable share in the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which guarantee the general development of the anti-imperialist struggle," Tomas Travnicek told the U.S. Communist Party Congress here on Friday.

Tomas Travnicek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front, was reading a message from the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The message stressed that Czechoslovak communists hold in high esteem the selfless activity of the U.S. Communist Party which fights for the rights of the American working people in the complicated conditions of imperialist oppression. They appreciate the high-principled Marxist-Leninist policy of the U.S. Communist Party which rightly deserves the respect of the world.

Positive prerequisites exist for the promotion of the good relations between the communist parties of Czechoslovakia and the United States, the message said.

JAKES RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY YEFREMOV

LD290252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a Soviet governmental delegation led by Leonid Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, which is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia. During the meeting, the further development of scientific-technological cooperation and research in the sphere of agriculture and the food-processing industry were discussed.

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO COSTA RICAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD262000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Manuel Mora Valverde, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica on the latter's 70th birthday.

SOCIALIST DIFFERENCES VIEWED AS NONANTAGONISTIC

AU281345 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 33 15 Aug 79 pp 8-9 AU

[Article by Frantisek Voracek: "National and International Interests"]

[Excerpts] The success of socialism in a large number of states made possible--as predicted by V.I. Lenin--completely different international relations," which are without parallel in past history. The socialist community is a model of equitable cooperation of fraternal countries, in which the principles of socialist internationalism are practically implemented.

A very significant feature of the law-governed process of the gradual drawing closer of the socialist countries is the organic connection of international and national interests, of socialist patriotism and internationalism, which form an inseparable unity.

Conflict With National Interests

Correctly conceived national interests of each socialist country are not at odds with the interests of the world socialist system as a whole. The profound national interests of the working people of one country--which are class categories--are identical with the international interests of that country as well as with the interests of other countries. However, the international interests of the socialist community are not just some sort of an arithmetic sum of the interests of individual countries.

The objective political and economic factors--both domestic and international--affect the national and state interests of the individual socialist countries to a varying degree, so that it can happen, under certain specific circumstances or situations, that they do not fully coincide. Socialist Cuba cannot, for instance, ignore the geographic vicinity of the United States when solving issues concerning national defense. Or--to give an example from the sphere of exports and imports--no socialist country in its foreign economic relations can neglect the structure of its national economy and fail to take into account its natural and raw-material possibilities.

The national and state interests thus form a unified system of general and specific interests. Among the common interests are the struggle for the unity and cohesion of the world socialist system; socialist economic integration; the balancing out of the economic standards; the development of production forces and the perfection of production relations and--on this basis--the raising of the material and cultural living standards of the working people; the consolidation of world peace; assistance in developing the world revolutionary process; protection of the environment and the like.

The differences in the national-state interests of the individual socialist countries stem from the basic nonantagonistic discrepancy between the growing need to internationalize production forces and the national-state socialist ownership of production means, between the objective need to internationalize economic and other forms of social life and the national framework, within which socialism develops and will continue to develop for a long time to come. We stress again the nonantagonistic character of these discrepancies, which are being overcome in the joint struggle for the common goals, on the basis of the identity of vital interests. The law-governed balancing out of the levels of development helps the socialist countries to draw their national interests together.

The Joint Defense of the Interests of Socialism

The policy of the ruling communist and workers parties, which protect and defend the vital interests of world socialism and simultaneously devote constant care to the solution of concrete problems of the individual socialist countries--thereby insuring a harmonious combination of national and international aspects in the policy of the fraternal states--is of decisive importance in coordinating and respecting in practice the national and international interests of the socialist countries. The growing significance of bilateral and multilateral meetings of the highest party and state officials of the countries of the socialist community must be particularly stressed.

The communists could not, naturally, remain uninvolved in 1956 when watching the havoc caused by the counterrevolution in Hungary and in 1968 they undertook effective measures to defend the socialist achievements of our people. Owing to the internationalist solidarity of the countries of the socialist community, the national socialist interests of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak working people were successfully defended against the attacks of counterrevolutionary and rightwing-opportunist forces supported by imperialism. The joint international interests of the countries of the community were defended at the same time.

Joint Interests

When Lenin studied the relations between the national and international interests of the workers class he always urged to emphasize international and joint interests, "to wage a struggle against the narrowmindedness, reserve and isolation of a small nation and for respect for the general and whole, for subordinating partial interests to the interests of the whole." He taught that he who wants to be an internationalist "must not think just in terms of his own nation but must place the interests of all, their universal freedom and equality, above them."

The endeavor to pursue one's own advantage "at any price" regardless of the interests of the other socialist countries always harms the common cause of socialism and leads to the neglect of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

Contempt for these principles, national egotism and narrowmindedness, are an objective manifestation of the burden of petty-bourgeois vestiges and signify a weakness of the workers class and a lack of experience on the part of their ruling parties. All this can result in the party's and country's self-inflicted isolation from the world socialist system, can lead to degeneration and bring the party and country finally to positions that are hostile to world socialism.

Unity and Equitability

We must stress that the development and consolidation of the socialist community and the successes of the communist and national liberation movement are contingent on each other and closely interdependent. This is why the admirers of imperialism attack with such indignation the principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The purpose of these attacks is to divide the world revolutionary movement and its main component, the world socialist system, and to undermine its strength and unity. The American political scientist H. Roberts has written: "Most of us will certainly admit that a 'national communism' is better for us than a united front of the socialist countries."

In an attempt to distort the essence of the unity of what is national and international in the revolutionary movement, bourgeois ideologists are spreading fabrications to the effect that internationalism is allegedly an "instrument of the aggressive policy" of the USSR, "an instrument for subjugating the other socialist countries." In this case the Western political scientists are measuring the world of socialism with an imperialist yardstick. They cannot imagine other relations between large and small countries, between strong and weak states, than relations of supremacy and subordination, relations of imperialist exploitation and oppression. This is why they are declaring that the equitable cooperation and fraternal comradeship of the socialist countries is mere propaganda. However, the whole history of the formation and development of the world socialist system gives the lie to them. The people in the socialist countries obtained the chance for socialist transformations thanks particularly to the fact that the Soviet Army liberated them from fascism. The aid in building the foundations of the socialist economy and new socialist relations was extended to them by the Soviet Union. Owing to the effective aid of the Soviet Union, they succeeded in defending their achievements against the intrigues of domestic counter-revolution and foreign intervention.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES SUBJECTS DISCUSSED AT CRIMEA MEETINGS

LD220935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Press review: RUDE PRAVO on Brezhnev's Crimean Meeting With Bloc Leaders]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO carries an editorial headlined "Firm Unity--Close Cooperation." It deals with the significance of the Crimean meetings of representatives of socialist countries which have become a traditional occasion for discussing topical and long-range aspects of cooperation in building an advanced socialist society and in striving for peace.

It says that these meetings have an important place in developing the mutual cooperation and coordination of foreign policy and are an expression of the strengthening unity, solidarity and cooperation between socialist states.

RUDE PRAVO writes that the recent friendly meetings between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev with other representatives of socialist countries represent an important stage in the development of the close cooperation between fraternal countries. The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, which has been discussing the results of the friendly meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev, has expressed the conviction that this will provide a new important impetus to the further strengthening and advance of the friendship, alliance and mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states. [paragraph continues]

It stressed the continued great interest which Czechoslovakia has in deepening and consolidating all-round Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation and in expanding specialization and cooperation on a bilateral basis within the framework of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.

RUDE PRAVO writes that this attitude expresses the conviction of all Czechoslovak communists and of our people that it is in the interest of further success in building an advanced socialist society, in the interest of progress and peace, to strengthen further our close links of cooperation with the Soviet Union and to strengthen the fraternal alliance between socialist countries. It recalls that the Crimean meetings always represent a significant watershed in the cooperation between socialist states, because they provide an in-depth and comprehensive debate on long-term issues. This collective exchange of experience represents a significant contribution to further developing the cooperation between fraternal parties. It is all the more significant because the fraternal parties in the socialist countries are entering a period during which they will lay the groundwork for their congresses, which are to map out their political policies for the period to come and which will call for the maximum utilization of all the capacities and resources, and the full mobilization of forces.

The Crimean meetings confirmed that the socialist community has achieved significant successes in its development, which are markedly to be distinguished from the problems of contemporary capitalism in which the further exacerbation and augmentation of crises are typical. RUDE PRAVO says that the question of raw materials and energy has become a particularly awkward one, affecting the whole of mankind. This is a problem which is not only a foremost economic one, but also a political one. The Crimean meetings have confirmed that socialism possesses the real and rational road to settling these grave problems in combined efforts to solve energy and raw materials problems. Only in this way can a firm and lasting base be created for the further development of the economies of the socialist countries, can the extensive and demanding program for building up the nuclear energy industry be realized, and can existing sources of energy be rationally utilized and new ones developed.

The RUDE PRAVO editorial goes on to say that, just as in past years, the Crimean meetings sounded the call for the world to take a further meaningful step along the road to conserving and strengthening peace. The socialist countries are resolved to continue along the road of peace, which has won the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries a high degree of prestige and support from peaceloving people on all continents.

RUDE PRAVO singles out the significance of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement, which should serve as an impetus also for the West to take a positive attitude toward the peace initiative of the socialist countries at the talks on limiting the levels of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Other significant proposals from the socialist countries also await a positive attitude from the West. RUDE PRAVO stresses that the step must also be taken toward implementing the Final Act of the all-Europe conference in Helsinki in order to make a continent of lasting peace, good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

The editorial goes on to indicate that the Crimean meetings confirmed the international solidarity of the socialist states with all nations which have been the object of imperialist and hegemonist pressure, and condemned the expansionist policy of Beijing.
[paragraph continues]

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee has given a high appraisal of the consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the USSR, and emphasized that this Leninist peace policy is a decisive factor in the struggle of the socialist countries and all progressive and democratic forces for the further relaxation of international tension and the development of international cooperation.

The Crimean meeting between Comrade Gustav Husak and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev showed once again the close and constantly strengthening nature of the links binding our fraternal parties. It was an expression of the best traditions of our mutual relations and an expression of the resolve to proceed united along the common road. We have always trod this road in the past. We are treading it now, and we shall continue to treat it in the future, RUDE PRAVO concludes.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN SCIENCE, DEVELOPMENT TALKS

LD282200 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vienna (CETKA correspondent)--The Czechoslovak delegation considers the present conference to a certain extent only the beginning of a dialogue between the UN member states on scientific and technological questions, and an appeal to all to speed up the scientific technical and socio-economic progress of the developing countries.

This was said here on Tuesday by Czechoslovak First Deputy Minister of Technological Development and Investments Jan Gabel, addressing the current UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

"However, it is regrettable that in some questions no agreement has been reached", the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said.

He expressed the conviction that the action program of the conference would have no prospects without formulating and elaborating basic stands on individual questions and problems, without a thorough conception of development based on facts.

"The development and allround exploitation of science and technology in the present world are subject to various social processes and factors", the Czechoslovak delegate told the conference.

It is a very complicated problem to gap [as received] the uneven development of the individual countries in the sphere of science and technology since monopolies and international cooperation force on the developing countries such principles of the division of labour under which highly demanding production, based on the latest achievements of science and technology is concentrated in the advanced countries while other production, based on a great quantity of labour and raw materials is exported to the developing countries. Under such conditions, international trade is a tool of uneven exchange which even today makes it possible that the created values fall in the hands of international companies, to the detriment of the developing countries. In practice, the world witnesses the development of new forms of dependence and specific forms of the "division of labour" in the sphere of scientific technological research, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

"We are therefore convinced that in the course of discussion and the preparation of concrete measures to promote science and technology in less developed countries, we must proceed from principles which would help them remove (totally) the existing differences and not lead to new forms of dependence", the Czechoslovak delegate said.

Jan Gabel further said that financial means necessary for expanding assistance to the developing countries in science and technology are of great significance. In this connection he posed the question of efficiency in the utilization of money allocated to the development of science and technology. "We are convinced that in this field, too, the UN can play an active role and promote a more effective exploitation of financial means. Czechoslovakia, just as the other socialist countries, considers the reduction of armament expenditures another possibility of solving this problem. We strive for the reduction of military budgets, for the relaxation of tension in the world--in the interest of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a sound basis for peaceful cooperation of all countries of the world", the Czechoslovak delegate said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING FESTIVITIES

Moscow Embassy Reception

LD282332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Cestmir Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception in Moscow today on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. It was attended by Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, Central Committee secretary, and other representatives of political and public life. Also present were war veterans and participants in the Slovak national uprising.

Wreathlaying, Award Ceremonies

LD281730 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] In Slovak National Uprising Square in the center of Banska Bystrica today, Czechoslovakia's highest party and state representatives paid homage by laying wreaths, accompanied by military honors, to the memory of the participants in the anti-fascist struggles. After the solemn acts at the statue dedicated to the Soviet Army and in the memorial hall of the Slovak National Uprising Museum, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received representatives of the Central Committee of the Union of Antifascist Fighters. Comrade Gustav Husak, in the presence of the highest representatives of our political and public life, presented to Comrade Frantisek Hagara, chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Union of the Antifascist Fighters, a high state decoration, the Order of Victorious February.

At the end of the festive rally in honor of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received a delegation of representatives of party, state and social bodies and organizations and the working people of the Central Slovak Region and the Banska Bystrica District headed by Vladimir Pirovik, chief secretary of the Central Slovak Region committee of the CPSL, who gave him a report on the fulfillment of pledges made by the working people to mark the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The ceremony was attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Jozef Lenart, Alois Indra and Peter Colotka, also CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; and other representatives of political and public life.

Statue Unveiling

LD281732 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] A statue of Karol Smidke was ceremoniously unveiled in the Slovak capital, Bratislava today. Ladislav Mikus reports:

A rally attended by almost 40,000 people was opened by Gejza Slapka, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chief secretary of the city party committee. Together with other participants, he cordially welcomed the distinguished guest Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, as well as Comrades Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic and other leading representatives of the SSR. Those present gave an especially heartfelt welcome to Valeria Smidke, the wife of Karol Smidke, and her family. The rally was also attended by consuls general accredited in Bratislava, participants in the resistance movement and other guests.

After the opening speech and while a Russian partisan song was being sung by the Lucnica Ensemble, Comrade Gustav Husak unveiled the statue of Karol Smidke.

BRIEFS

USSR DELIVERIES FOR NUCLEAR STATION--An important contract for the delivery of technological equipment for the construction of the second nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice--V2--which will have a 880-megawatt output, was signed this Thursday [23 August] in Moscow, in the presence of the representatives of Soviet organizations, by Vitalij Svic, deputy director general of the Skodaexport foreign trade enterprise, and Igor Driving, deputy director general of the Atomenergoexport foreign trade association. The signing ceremony was attended by Vitaliy Morozov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Economic Contacts Abroad, attached to the USSR Council of Ministers; by Premysl Strougal, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade; by Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR; and by other personalities. Both Soviet and Czechoslovak plants will participate in producing the equipment for the second nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice. The Soviet deliveries will amount to several dozen million rubles in 1979-82. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 79 p 7 AU]

YEMENI COOPERATION PROTOCOL--A protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Yemeni Socialist Party for 1980-1981 was signed in Prague today. The head of the Yemeni delegation, Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, was received during his stay in Czechoslovakia by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD]

ZAIRE ENVOY DEPARTURE--Bolela Wa Boende, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to the CSSR, based in Berlin, has departed for good from the CSSR; he was seen off in Prague by Josef Hroch, deputy head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

MEDICAL AID TO TROPICS--Since the end of the fifties some 1,700 Czechoslovak medical workers have been active in tropical and subtropical areas, within the framework of the CSSR's aid to developing countries. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 23 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES JOINT DIRECTIVE FOR 1980 ECONOMIC PLAN

AU281230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 79 p 3 AU

["Joint Directive of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the FDGB Federal Presidium and the GDR Council of Ministers for the Elaboration of the 1980 Economic Plan and for the Detailed Discussion of Its Goals and Tasks With the Working People"]

[Text] The elaboration of the 1980 economic plan in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and installations and the detailed discussion of its goals and tasks with the working people are being effected in the spirit of the GDR's 30th anniversary and are directed at the further strengthening of the national economy's capacity.

In implementing the Ninth SED Congress decisions and the fundamental orientation given by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at the 10th Central Committee meeting, the struggle for all-round fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1979 planned tasks have to be continued with great new working deeds in socialist competition, and the 1980 economic plan has to be thoroughly prepared. First and foremost in this process is the strengthening of the material-technical base of the national economy as a decisive prerequisite for the continuation of the path of full employment, the people's prosperity and stability.

Qualitative factors of growth should be placed in focus during the elaboration of the 1980 plan in order to achieve an increase of national income by efficient management and mobilization of further reserves. The dynamic growth of achievements in the economy, primarily in industry, and the necessary increase in the distributable end product have become the decisive prerequisite for solving all questions of social development.

The 1980 state tasks adopted by the Council of Ministers are the basis for elaboration of the draft plans for 1980 in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and installations, as well as in the regional and central state organs.

They include the economic requirements and conditions for consistent further implementation of the decisions taken by the Ninth SED Congress, taking into account the changes in international markets. They represent the minimum state goals for the increase of achievements, productivity and effectiveness.

The elaboration of the plan in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and installations is to be concentrated on the fundamental questions of intensification and rationalization of production. That especially applies to:

--Comprehensive utilization of achievements in science and technology, the purposeful development and swift application of achievements leading to production;

--Comprehensive socialist rationalization, above all the further development of existing and broad application of new technologies and processes to substantially raise the technological level of production as well as saving work-time and jobs;

--Tangible lowering of production expenses by elaborating and implementing purposeful measures to conserve material, especially to save energy, raw materials and other materials.

--Assuring rational use of investments, corresponding to the measures of the tenth meeting of the SED Central Committee, boosting the economy's capacity, its concentration on finishing projects in process that will bring an improved performance in 1980, and the substantial shortening of construction time and thus decreasing the number of unfinished projects in which resources have already been invested.

--Further raising the domestic production of raw and other materials, including utilization of secondary raw materials, and the best possible refinement of raw and other materials at our disposal;

--Substantially raising production of high-quality machinery, equipment and of important spare parts products to satisfy domestic demand and to accelerate the export of products which bring in foreign currency;

--Safeguarding high-quality consumer goods production for the people. Especially by applying scientific-technical results, we must insure higher consumer values and better services as well as a more current design in the industrial consumer goods meeting the requirements.

The elaboration of the draft plans in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and installations thus is to be concentrated on qualitative changes to increase both productivity and efficiency. The main emphasis should be placed on insuring that production is in line with demand, and highly marketable in domestic and international markets, and that measures for the change of the structure of production necessary for this be taken. The elaboration of its aims and tasks with the working people must be organized as a continuous process of tapping reserves in performance and efficiency leading to the balancing and conclusion of the 1980 draft plan in close cooperation with the trade unions and the youth organization.

Corresponding to their heightened responsibility in guiding and planning the national economy, the combines hold a central position in the elaboration of an ambitious and balanced draft plan for 1980. On the basis of the binding state tasks, the director general of the combines guide the elaboration of the draft plans on their own responsibility, organize cooperation with the combine enterprises and insure the interdependence and cooperation with preceding and subsequent production stages. Essential points of departure in this are independent concepts of the combines and enterprises for the comprehensive rationalization of production as well as for a fundamental saving of energy. The directors general are responsible for observing tasks adopted by the state and for overfulfilling them in a purposeful way by utilizing the proposals of the working people in the combine enterprises. They are entitled to work out aims for the overfulfillment of the state tasks and to present them to the combine enterprises.

Politically responsible action has to be strengthened on all levels of the economy in the overall interest of the republic. The initiatives must especially be directed at mastering economic aims more rationally and with less funds than provide for in the state tasks.

All proposals of the working people for overfulfillment of the state tasks and those which hitherto have been expressed in the counterplan are to be included in a uniform draft plan for the 1980 national economic plan.

In elaborating the plan, the SED Central Committee Politburo, the FDGB Federal Presidium and the GDR Council of Ministers direct the initiatives and the creative strength of the working people to utilize the qualitative factors of production even more consistently to tap existing reserves of performance and efficiency.

Each working collective and each individual are called upon under the proven competition slogan, "Greater efficiency from the best use of every mark, every hour of working time and each gram of material!", to contribute to raising the GDR's economic capacity, especially in solving tasks in the field of foreign trade and in improving the supply of the population and the national economy.

1--In elaborating the 1980 plan, every means must be utilized to further increase the economic efficiency of science and technology, in accordance with the measures set by the tenth SED Central Committee meeting, to increase its contribution to the growth of the national income and the distributable final product, and to secure the required long-term scientific advance.

Tasks are to be solved which aim at the best possible refinement of raw materials and working materials at the GDR's disposal. The tasks in the development and application of microelectronics, automation, numerical and non-numerical controls, the better refinement of chemical and metallurgical products and the introduction of special material-saving technologies have to be accelerated. First and foremost, the technical level and the quality of the ancillary and final products which are of great potential for the solving of national economic main tasks have to be further increased.

Tasks in research, development and construction must insure that new and more sophisticated products, processes and technologies attain the developed international standard and that they codetermine it. The share of the products marked with the quality sign "Q" in general production which is subject to tests and classification is to be further increased.

The currently valid norms and standards have to be revised in the process of elaboration of the draft plans. Expense and consumption have to be fixed which correspond to the most recent technical and technological level and insure observance of the state tasks in the draft plans.

Such concrete and accountable tasks must be fixed for the working people in research, development, planning, construction and technology, which precisely determine the contribution of each individual to the elaboration of the scientific-technical results. The innovators and rationalizers have to be incorporated into elaboration of high scientific-technical aims in a purposeful and planned manner. Innovations that have proven their worth in practice have to be applied in an obligatory way.

The principle is valid that the solving of the task in research and development is only terminated when the useful value of a product or technology has proven its worth by good results in production, supply of the population or in exports.

2--The elaboration of the 1980 plan must be directed at substantial improvement in utilization of existing basic funds and efficiency of investment activity.

By the concentrated use of investments, the contribution to strengthening the material-technical base of the national economy must be substantially increased and accelerated transfer of achievements from science and technology to production should be secured in order to reach a significant increase in performance in the economy. That requires:

--Concentrating investment preparation and placement at the conclusion and implementation of projects and construction segments which would safeguard an increase in production and performance as early as 1980. In the material areas, no investment projects may be incorporated into the plan which do not serve the raising of production.

--Assuring that scientific-technical progress be used primarily in a material-technical way, favoring scientific-technical progress in each investment, and orienting planning and investment placement in a consistent way towards achieving a maximum scientific-technical level and high economic efficiency;

--Limiting planning to preparation of projects included in the plan and keeping expense below plan levels;

--Substantially limiting the number of projects to be initiated in favor of concentration on concluding projects already underway, as well as in favor of rationalizing investments, taking into account the maximum use of existing capacities.

The order and priority for the implementation of investment measures to safeguard high national economic efficiency must be determined according to these yardsticks. The funds supplied by the state for the preservation, innovation and expansion of basic funds are to be used exclusively for projects included in the plan.

Increased efforts must be made to step up our own production of rationalization means that are related to specific branches and to make it more effective. The production capacity of the construction departments in the combines and industrial enterprises must be enhanced and priority must be given to using it for socialist rationalization. The combines' own contribution to an accelerated rationalization of entire production sectors and enterprises must be increased on that basis.

When designing and implementing measures related to socialist rationalization the main emphasis must be placed on introducing modern material-saving techniques and technologies which save labor and to the maximum possible extent reduce manual activities, particularly those involving hardship and unhealthy conditions.

Administrative work in enterprises, combines and managements must be further simplified and rationalized by a coordinated use of available office technical equipment and data processing installations.

3--In working out the 1980 plan, a perceptible cut of consumption in production and a rational use of all material and financial funds must be aimed at.

The norms and indexes for consumption of power and materials must be reviewed in keeping with the latest scientific-technical findings and must be taken as a basis for the draft plans for 1980. For that purpose the effectiveness of the transformation of energy and of its employment must be further enhanced, and the causes of the still existing irrational use or the above-the-norm consumption of electric power, thermal energy as well as of solid and liquid fuels must be consistently exposed and eliminated.

Measures must be decreed to safeguard an effective utilization of available stocks and to prevent the accumulation of excess stocks.

On the basis of the state tasks all the available reserves must be exploited to secure the stipulated stocks of energy media, selected raw materials and materials to insure a continuous economic process.

To materially safeguard output development available secondary raw materials and industrial waste products must be registered and utilized. In order to perceptibly enhance the contribution made by secondary raw materials the stipulated measures for transferring scientific-technical achievements and for creating additional capacities for registering and processing secondary raw materials must be consistently incorporated in the plan drafts and must be implemented.

In work on balancing the draft plans the equivalence of primary and secondary raw materials must be implemented consistently. Further intensification and rationalization measures in available processing facilities must be provided in the 1980 draft plans and reserves for a better utilization of secondary raw materials must be developed and taken as bases for the draft balance sheets.

4--In working out the 1980 plan, focus must be placed on developing additional output reserves and on making the working people's work more productive through the rational employment of the social labor potential, combined with measures of socialist rationalization. At the same time the draft plans must be based on additional measures to curb activities involving hardship or unhealthy conditions.

In doing so a key issue is the saving of labor slots as a prerequisite for insuring increments in performance with an identical number of fewer workers. Labor must be primarily used for better exploitation of available basic funds and for enhancing shift work, while at the same time improving working and living conditions.

When working out the plan, specific measures to reorganize or newly organize workplaces, to use work hours better and enhance labor discipline and to reduce waiting and idling periods as well as to cut the number of overtime hours must be worked out, deliberated upon and fixed. For that purpose time norms and standard solutions of scientific labor organization must be worked out and applied and administrative expenses must be reduced by using electronic data processing.

On the basis of stable cooperation and through a higher quality of preparation of production the director generals and managers of the enterprises must safeguard the continuity of production as a decisive prerequisite for the rational use of the work hour total.

5--The working out of the 1980 plan must focus on regularly and continuously supplying the population with basic consumer commodities and on significantly improving supplies of industrial consumer goods of high quality, good design and fashionable attractiveness in keeping with the population's demands. Efforts to initiate and further develop consumer goods produced in great numbers must be intensified in all combines and enterprises with a consideration for the basic raw materials and materials available in the GDR. The capacities envisaged in the plans for measures of the consumer goods industry in honor of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR must be commissioned in keeping with fixed deadlines and must be employed highly efficiently for the solving of supply tasks in 1980.

Measures must be agreed upon among trade and industry enterprises which assure a quick response to the people's demand for fashionable goods. The scientific-technical standard, quality and dependability of consumer goods as well as their design must be further improved.

6--The solving of the tasks related to external trade in 1980 constitutes a basic problem of management activity and, in keeping with the far reaching transformations on the world market, requires a greater flexibility and efficiency in the foreign trade activities of enterprises and combines.

For that purpose the manufacture and supply of products which it is profitable to export must be considerably enhanced. That calls for resolute measures to improve scientific-technical and qualitative standards of products and to prepare and adopt the required decisions to adjust the variety of products.

The obligations of the GDR and the resulting specific tasks related to further deepening of socialist economic integration must be taken as the basis of the draft plans in each combine and enterprise regarding quantity, quality and product variety.

The stipulated export targets must be fully insured through corresponding measures to boost the scientific-technical standard of the products, to develop customer services, and to improve the export profitability.

In keeping with the changed foreign trade conditions, measures must be defined to save imports consistently through:

- the better utilization of our own raw material basis,
- stepping up our own production of important component parts and final products, as well as through
- improving the economical use of materials.

For that purpose those organs above all that are responsible for balances must develop a high degree of activity and initiative and, in cooperation with foreign trade, must constantly work out more effective solutions and must implement them.

7--The cut in prime production costs to be achieved in 1980 is the yardstick for the economic effectiveness of scientific-technical work, for a better utilization of basic assets and for reducing the consumption of materials. All the measures must be carried out in such a way as to achieve great results with a minimum of expenditures. That requires that additional measures for the national use of material and financial funds be taken as the basis for draft plans throughout the entire national economy.

An effective cut in the costs per utility unit must be achieved through developing new products, processes and technologies, and their transfer into production.

Measures to reduce specific material consumption must be consistently taken into consideration in planning costs and must be brought to bear on the plan in accordance with the present state norms and indexes for economical use of materials. The reduction in overheads, particularly of administrative expenses, the saving of energy and fuels, the reduction in rejects, reworking and warranty services as well as the avoidance of other losses must help to cut costs effectively.

In doing so the control and analysis of prime production costs must be combined with the evaluation and generalization of optimum values.

II.

In implementing the decisions of the 10th session of the SED Central Committee, the working out of the 1980 draft plan as well as the detailed deliberation on its aims and tasks with the working people, requires a higher quality of the management and planning activities on the part of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions as well of the local and central state organs.

The heads of the state organs, combines and economic management organs are organizing within their own scope of responsibility the cooperation of the enterprises and institutions under their sole responsibility as well as the constant collaboration among all management echelons in the process of working out the draft plans. They safeguard the proper coordination among enterprises and with the pertinent local councils, foreign trade enterprises, bank organs, as well as with the balancing organs or organs charged with drawing up balance sheets, and make the required decisions.

For that purpose the directors general must, in the process of working out the draft plans, insure a constant close connection between the combines and combine enterprises and between the combines and ministries and the State Planning Commission. Mature decisions must be taken by the responsible managers in an expert and unbureaucratic manner.

Decisions within the framework of a combine must be made by the directors general within their own area of responsibility on the spot.

Main issues concerning the contents of plan drafting must be coordinated among the ministries and directors general of the combines and while enlisting the State Planning Commission, and the required decisions must be brought about by the pertinent ministries.

Joint work groups of central state organs and of the combines can be set up in concert with the directors general. That particularly applies to important object-related tasks which are of basic importance for the national economic overall development and exceed the scope of decision of a combine director general.

The task has been set on the basis of the greater overall national economic responsibility of the combines, to specifically focus work and decisions on implementing the 1979 plan and on preparing the 1980 plan, or enhancing the national economic effect and on cutting social expenditures while reducing administrative and other expenses.

In order to deliberate in detail with the working people the tasks and aims of the 1980 plan, the stipulated state tasks, particularly the quality indexes must be broken down to enterprises, enterprise departments, brigades and if possible down to the workplaces.

In close cooperation with the leaderships of the enterprise party organization, the trade unions and the FDJ, the managers in the combines and enterprises must explain the detailed state tasks for 1980 in their political and social context to the labor collectives and must expound on the national economic and enterprise key points to obtain a greater distributed final product. It must be insured everywhere that the workers proposals, suggestions and criticism are carefully collected and evaluated. They must be used for the fulfillment of the 1979 national economic plan as well as for preparing the 1980 plan. At the same time the proposals must be incorporated in the preparations for the 1980 enterprise collective agreement.

EAST, WEST GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCHES APPEAL FOR PEACE

AU272130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "A Church 'Word on Peace': Assignment To Cooperate on Detente Policy Stressed"]

[Summary] "The Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR and the evangelical churches in the FRG have addressed a "Word on Peace" to the public on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II which was plotted by fascist German imperialism.

"While stressing their independence and different situation they endorse, in this appeal, the particular responsibility for peace." They note that World War II began with the attack on Poland, that war crimes were committed and the the European Jewish community was exterminated during this war.

Reviewing the past 30 years the churches point out "we know well how fragile peace is." The pledges of 1945 never to wage a war must now be reaffirmed. "Christians and churches in the two German states have been particularly enjoined to cooperate on deepening the detente policy, for which the Helsinki Final Act constitutes a sign of hope."

The statement points out that the arms race consumes unimaginable energies and means, and that the politicians who struggle against the arms race need constant encouragement. "Let us think, work and play for peace," the "Word of Peace" concludes.

KESSLER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE MILITARY DELEGATION

ID281522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 28 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--Heinz Kessler, the head of the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army and deputy defense minister, received in Berlin on Tuesday a military delegation of the leading political cadres of the Vietnamese People's Army. The deputation is led by Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam and head of the General Political Department of the Vietnamese People's Army. Colonel General Kessler expressed his joy "at being able, immediately before the 30th anniversary of the founding of our socialist state, to welcome fellow fighters of the People's Army of the brave Vietnamese people with whom we are so closely united."

Colonel General Man expressed the conviction that the delegation's stay in the native land of Marx and Engels will contribute to the consolidation of the varied relations between the peoples of the SRV and the GDR as well as their armed forces.

HONECKER RECEIVES ALGERIA'S RABAH BITAT

ID281828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 28 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Rabah Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who is in the GDR on an official visit. During the friendly discussion, Erich Honecker and Rabah Bitat praised the positive development of relations between the GDR and Algeria and stressed the growing economic cooperation between the two countries.

The partners at the talks held an exchange of views on further developing friendly cooperation and discussed topical international issues. They called for close cooperation between all progressive forces in the interests of preserving peace and continuing the process of detente.

Rabah Bitat conveyed cordial greetings from Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian Front president and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Present at the talk were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, President of the GDR Volkskammer, and Hermann Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as other dignitaries.

Also present was Belkacem Ben Yahia, Algerian ambassador to the GDR.

HONECKER AWARDS COSTA RICAN PARTY LEADER

ID271102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0306 GMT 27 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, awarded the Karl Marx Order to Manuel Mora Valverde, general secretary of the Party of the Popular Vanguard of Costa Rica Central Committee. A greetings address from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, on the 70th birthday of the Costa Rican workers leader, stresses that the GDR communists appreciate Valverde as an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers' movement and as a steadfast revolutionary patriot and enthusiastic internationalist.

His untiring work as general secretary of the Party of the Popular Vanguard of Costa Rica Central Committee is inseparably tied to the struggle by the Costa Rican communists and all progressive forces for peace, democracy and social progress, against reaction and imperialist exploitation.

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO HONECKER

LD251326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1059 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi--Friendship and mutual cooperation between India and the GDR have grown harmoniously during the past 30 years and are deeply rooted "in the joint anti-imperialist, democratic and humanistic traditions of both countries." This is stated in a message of greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which was approved on Saturday by the Indian National Committee working on preparations for the 30th GDR anniversary. The message recalls Erich Honecker's visit to India, which represents a zenith in their mutual relations. The result of his visit was a solid basis for the further deepening of the cooperation between India and the GDR.

The message of greetings pays tribute to the GDR as a "bastion of peace in the heart of Europe." Its foundation was a turning point in the continent's history. The GDR advocates peace, peaceful coexistence, detente, disarmament and international cooperation, and supports the struggle waged by the peoples fighting for their freedom.

SOLIDARITY GROUPS CALL FOR NAMIBIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

LD051514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0309 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR people see in the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa an act of aggression against the Namibian people. This is noted on the day of solidarity with the people of Namibia in a joint statement by the GDR Solidarity Committee and Peace Council, as well as by the GDR Committee for the Decade of Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination. The GDR people condemn at the same time all attempts to force onto Namibia through an "internal settlement" a puppet regime in bondage to South Africa.

"We accuse all those NATO states which under the pretext of 'talks on peaceful solutions' enabled the racists to create new facts in the realization of their plans directed against the true self-determination of the Namibian people," notes the document. "The imperialist powers, which make a verbal stand against the policy of racist oppression and apartheid, are in reality concerned about the maintenance and extension of their spheres of influence; about saving the profits of their monopolies. Proceeding from Resolution 385 of the Security Council and the corresponding resolution of the UN General Assembly, the joint declaration demands South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia, the release of political prisoners, the implementation of the Namibian people's right to self-determination and the safeguarding of the country's territorial integrity.

The declaration continues: "The GDR people welcome the successes achieved by the Namibian people under its advance guard, SWAPO, in its legitimate, hard-fought and dedicated struggle for the implementation of its right to self-determination and true independence. The GDR will, at the side of the other states of the socialist community as well as of all the world's progressive forces, continue to render effective solidarity and help to SWAPO in the struggle for the implementation of the right to self-determination and true independence of the Namibian people, which has now entered its decisive phase.

II. 29 Aug 79

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES CPUSA ON 22D CONGRESS

LD230923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the CPUSA are linked by long years of friendship in the joint struggle for the high ideals of the communist cause. This is stated in a greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, from the SED Central Committee to the 22nd Congress of the CPUSA which begins on Thursday. It continues: "Our party will continue to stand beside the American communists in firm solidarity."

During the six decades of your existence, the party has proved itself as a revolutionary advance guard and consistent pioneer against capitalist exploitation and suppression, for the interests and rights of the American working class and all workers in the United States. It incorporates the best traditions of the American workers' movement.

The American communists are today in the front ranks of the struggle against mass unemployment and against the monopolies' attacks on the working masses' standard of living, states the message. They advocate the creation of wide antimonomopolist alliances for the benefit of the American people.

The CPUSA's voice against the arms race urged by imperialism, for a policy of international detente and for the consolidation of peace cannot be ignored. It consistently defends socialism as it actually exists as the main force of peace and progress and steadfastly rebuffs all anti-communist and anti-Soviet attacks.

The message of greetings further praises the fact that the CPUSA has done a great service and won great respect through its active contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR--On 21 August Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Abdul Muntaquim Choudhury, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, for a farewell visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

INCOMING IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--On 21 August Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Dr Ahmad Shahsa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for his first visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO CONGO--The GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo, Werner Dordan, was received in a farewell visit by Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, Central Committee chairman of the Congolese Workers Party (PCT) and president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, who paid tribute to the close relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples, expressed his satisfaction on the extent and future prospects of the manifold cooperation between the two parties and states, and asked Ambassador Dordan to convey the most cordial greetings and gratitude for the continuous support for the Congolese peoples' efforts in the building of a new social order to Erich Honecker, the party and state leadership and the GDR people. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR OFFICIAL HOSTS SLOVAK UPRISING ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD290229 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)--Stefan Bodnar, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest, hosted a reception on the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising on Tuesday.

Those present at the reception included Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz, Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon, Foreign Under Secretary Pal Racz, and several other leading personalities of Hungarian political, social and cultural life. Also present were heads and members of several diplomatic missions accredited in Budapest.

CHU HUY MAN-LED VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD281832 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)--The Vietnamese military delegation, which was on an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, has concluded its several-day trip. It was headed by Colonel-General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and Political Department head of the Vietnamese People's Army.

The Vietnamese delegation visited several units, educational and cultural institutions of the Hungarian People's Army and the border security force. It got acquainted with the political education of soldiers and their life. The visitors called at a number of industrial and agricultural establishments to acquire experience about the Hungarian people's work on the construction of a developed socialist society.

Colonel-General Chu Huy Man and his entourage took part at a solidarity rally and conveyed the greetings and thanks of the officers and soldiers of the Vietnamese People's Army to the Hungarian People's Army and to the entire Hungarian people for their multi-sided help to the Vietnamese people's struggle.

The visitors conducted talks at the Hungarian Defence Ministry about the further development of political relations between the two armies and the expansion of their cooperation. Colonel-General Chu Huy Man was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee.

The Vietnamese military delegation left Hungary on Tuesday.

PZPR MEETING HELD WITH LEADING AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES

Report on Meeting

LD240700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met today, in the presence of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, with a group of several dozen leading farmers, agricultural workers, employees of agricultural enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, and with representatives of the staffs of food industry factories. The background of the implementation of resolutions of the fifteenth plenum of the party Central Committee, the present situation in and further tasks facing the agricultural and the entire food sector were discussed during the meeting.

Taking part in the meeting were Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Deputy Premier Longin Cegielski; Jerzy Wojtecki, head of the Agriculture and Food Economy Department of the Central Committee; and their ministers. Thirteen farmers took part in the discussion. Piotr Jaroszewicz, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed himself to the problems touched on in the discussion. At the end of the meeting a speech was made by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Jaroszewicz Address

LD271720 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Speech by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at a 23 August meeting with a group of leading farmers, agricultural workers, employees of agricultural cooperatives and food industry workers; place not given--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I would like to add to all those who stressed the colossal importance of resolutions of the 15th plenum of the Central Committee, and the need for their further consistent implementation. Today's conference is to help us to enrich in many ways the government program, and to help you in depth in the solution of the difficult problems of agriculture and industry, and all branches of the economy working for agriculture.

As for coal, the situation in transportation after the last winter was as never before. Our transportation and railroad lines were devastated, and 2 months of hot weather was another blow to transportation in the shape of the widespread cracking of rails. At present the situation is under control: All coal currently being extracted is being transported, coal heaps have been reduced from 5.6 million to 3.2 million [presumably tons]. Every week the situation should improve. There is a program which should insure supplies to the food industry, sugar refineries, and other enterprises, as well as full-fill obligations to farmers who have contracted farm produce.

We have the matter under revision every day and we see that every day slow improvement is taking place in the supply of individual voivodships. We are starting with north-eastern voivodships, where in the case of even slight snow drifting we were unable to deliver coal. We will supply coal gradually to central, southern and western voivodships.

The problem of fodder: This year despite colossal financial difficulties we had bought about half a million [presumably tons] of fodder above the plan. In all, the plan for the delivery of concentrated fodder at home, after the setbacks of the first months where there was a shortage of various additives and components, has been implemented.

We are also striving to insure resources for the purchase of grain for the 1980 plan, and we are doing everything possible so that the supply of fodder accords to state regulations.

The problem of motor transportation: The same as railroad transportation, at present the situation is improving; we are going to make additional efforts to help sugar refineries. We have given instructions to voivodes to repair approach roads to refineries because we have suffered heavy damage to tires and chassis owing to the poor condition of these roads. We will try to help here as well. As far as machinery is concerned, we are trying to implement planned tasks. I think that the ministers present here who produce machinery will take into consideration all requests made in the discussion.

The problems of building materials: We have made a decision to halt from the first of October a number of projects which make heavy demands on cement and steel at home, and to insure an additional 1 million tons of cement in the last 3 months of this year. It will not compensate the full loss of market cement, because the loss amounts to about 1.4 million tons. Nevertheless it will improve the cement supply situation, and improve steel supplies. The only point is that the cement should be used for the construction of outbuildings on farms.

Today's discussion will help us to make more concrete and precise our program of activity. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Gierek Speech

LD272009 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1035 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at a 23 August meeting with a group of leading farmers, agricultural workers, employees of agricultural cooperatives and food industry workers; place not given--recorded]

[Text] It is now an established tradition that every so often we meet with the farmers. Well, as far as the check on the implementation of the resolutions of the 15th plenum is concerned, this is the second meeting we have held with farmers already. We take into consideration the opinions that you comrades express, with full responsibility, and from them we try to draw all the far-reaching conclusions that are important for us. But these meetings also provide an opportunity for us to share our views with you as well. The results of this year's harvest, its outcome, will be assessed at the harvest home ceremony. This, in any case, is already the tradition, and when we try to sum up these results we generally try to talk objectively about what the harvest was like for the year.

I think, then, that our comrade premier, who will be making the now traditional speech at the harvest home ceremony, will have a good deal to say on that topic. But it seems to me that one can already say that this year's harvest is generally going well, that it is going peacefully. Much has gone toward this. We did much together to make it this way. Our party and our government, as you know, have always given the maximum attention to these matters, and the 15th plenary session of the Central Committee had an influence on the high degree of mobilization of the entire aktiv of farmers, and it seems to me that the results of this will be, despite everything, good.

I would like, in fact, because of the positive response which arose out of the 15th plenary session of the Central Committee, to express at this time a warm thanks to our farmers--to all farmers, individual farmers, cooperative farmers, state farmers. I think one can say that they made good preparations for the harvest; that they carried them out and are finishing them efficiently; that they are effectively overcoming the difficulties connected first with the drought and then with the excessive rainfall. I want to say that we have always valued the farmers' toil, and especially in these difficult years. Because of their hard work our farmers must be particularly appreciated.

We see in this, comrades, an expression of their civic attitude, and we can also see the well-conceived professional obligation of our farmers. In any case, it is not only we who value--we the party leaders who value--the efforts made by the farmers. Our entire society highly values and positively assesses our farmers' efforts.

We have more agricultural work before us. You have spoken here about many issues. The comrade from the Kielce Voivodship from the Wodzislaw Parish said that one should pay special attention to winter after-crops, because there will be difficulties next year, perhaps in a more severe form than this year. He is in all certainty right. I think that we will have to pay attention to that, but regardless of that, comrade, we must do everything to gather in from the fields and from the meadows this year all that has yielded a crop and is suitable for fodder. This is particularly important because of the smaller crop of grain, which was mentioned by Comrade Klonica and our comrade premier. We estimate that we will gather about 4 million tons of grain less than last year. It is, comrades, a colossal expenditure for the state to have to earmark funds for the purchase of grain. Thus it is a matter that has to be dealt with by stocking fodder which would allow us to create our own independent reserve--a reserve that will allow us to solve matters ourselves. In any case, we need to seek ways for better managing what has been grown, for this will decide the number of farm animals we can raise. I would ask you urgently to gather as much fodder as possible, as much as you can. It seems to me that this year, in this respect, has been good, and it could be exploited. Of course I have green fodder in mind.

As far as autumn work is concerned, I think that since we will gather crops earlier this year than last year, we should make efforts to complete the sowing in the shortest possible time by using all the agro-technical programs available. It is of great importance, as the farmers fully know. I would encourage you to see to it. Comrades, we would like very much to increase this year, this autumn, the area of wheat and barley. Barley has proved successful and is gaining popularity in our grain cultivation. We have very good varieties of these cereals, and we have still a lot of soil that is suitable for the cultivation of barley. The point is that next year we want to have more cereals, so that we will have to import less.

Some comrades have spoken about the rape crop and about problems connected with the sowing of rape. I would, however, encourage you to sow more rape in view of the increased prices for this crop. We planned to sow at least 600,000 hectares with rape. I do not have to tell you, comrades, that it is not only the matter of higher profits. Every farmer can count and knows that rape is profitable, provided it grows. But there is another problem, which is that we will have to buy several hundred thousand tons of soya this year because the rape failed. Here again as you see we must spend millions of dollars for the purchase of soya.

The next thing of concern to agriculture is that after the rape is gathered the aftercrops can be sown, and thus we can raise some of the green matter needed for agriculture. This year will be a good one for the potato crop.

I would very, very much like to stress the need for an early supply of potatoes and vegetables in order to avoid nervousness about something that may be in short supply. Once it has grown let us try to deliver it to the consumer as soon as possible with no delays.

I think that here the farmers should meet as top priority the permanent obligation to supply agricultural produce for the winter to our population. Of course, there will be trouble with transport here; there always is in the autumn, the period of concentration for freight transport. I think that we should be able to manage but it would be a good thing if we know how best to use that transport. This year, comrades, we must amass a suitably large amount of potatoes and vegetables--cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, runner beans--of which there is a glut this year. We will have to pay more attention than before to the direct supply of work places with this produce.

The sugar factory campaign is due to begin soon. Our lady comrade from Krasnystaw talked about that. Well, there emerge from that campaign responsible tasks for the planters, for procurement employees, for the sugar industry. The lady comrade spoke about the wastage in qualified workers and the drop in interest in work in sugar factories. Perhaps it is not so everywhere but if it is, it is something that must be looked at to see why. I think we will have to consider whether, for instance, to introduce bonuses into this sugar campaign--additional bonuses of some kind for yield of sugar from one ton of beets and for shortening the campaign period. The main thing is not to waste anything, to make the yield of beet sugar the highest possible and at the same time not to draw out the sugar campaign, as happens, to halfway through February. In a word, we should take care that the sugar campaign goes efficiently and yields the best possible production results.

Comrades, I don't have to assure you, for it is obvious, that our party and government are constantly concerned about insuring suitable conditions for the development of agricultural production. I was in Wloclawek yesterday and the specialist farmers told me that this policy of our party's has passed the test, that it is giving good results, above all because farmers trust that this policy is not, let's say, a transitory policy but is a lasting policy. And they are right, for this policy is lasting. We have done much for farming in the current decade in order to raise the role and significance of farming, in order that more and more farmers' sons stay in the countryside and work on the land. The party-programmed development of the agricultural machinery industry and the fertilizer industry is also proof that we are doing the maximum here that we can do at the present time.

In any case, all farmers, regardless of one sort of complaint or another--for there are without doubt a good many complaints--must, from their own consciousness and observation, see what is happening, that we are moving forward, although we are aware--and we do not hide it--that not all requirements have been met yet.

I can just assure you, comrades, that we will continue to develop and continue to create the conditions so that (?supplies) of machinery and fertilizers are increasingly large; we will create conditions for the expansion of the processing industry related to agricultural produce and, I can assure you comrades, we will do everything to make agricultural production permanently profitable.

We realize that this year will be difficult for agriculture. We had already considered it in the spring. Meanwhile we have made a number of concrete decisions which will improve the profitability of agricultural production, decisions which will increase profits for the countryside. As all you comrades know, we have increased the purchasing price of rape, tobacco and wool. Well, I can only say again that we will continue to take care to insure profitable prices for agricultural produce. We have been systematically inspecting the profits of farmers, and we see that they correspond to the toil of farmers in producing food, and we will be doing this constantly because we consider it a decisive matter.

As you probably know our economy is facing difficulties this year connected with the bad crop of grain. We have to buy several million additional tons of grain. We will have to find the resources for it. Despite this, comrades, despite the expense connected with the additional purchases of grain, I can tell you today that we will try to find additional resources for further improving profitability in sheep. We know that the situation is unstable--some have begun to develop sheep-breeding and some have stopped; we will consider how to resolve the matter internally. The government has already made a decision to increase the price of sheep for slaughter by 6 zloty per kilogram. I think that it should be an incentive to raise the number of sheep. Truly, we do care for a speedy development of sheep-farming.

You were speaking about beets. You said that it is demanding work, time-consuming, requiring great outlays from farmers. We are anxious to develop beet production, like farmers. Beets mean sugar for the population, for processing and also fodder. We will continue to show particular interest in the development of its production.

I would like also to tell you comrades that we will accumulate resources in order to be able from next year, from the crop of 1980, to increase the purchasing price of beets by 30 zloty per quintal. I am telling you about this so that you realize that there are problems, but we are trying to avoid upsetting the balance between the supply and demand for beets. We would like to have as many as possible. Also the supply of machinery for the mechanization of beet plantations will be increased. The amount of machinery is increasing every year. We know that in many cases here and there there is a shortage of spares--we are buying those spares; as a rule the machinery has been bought in the West so we must buy spares with dollars. Regardless of all that, we will continue to increase the amount of machinery needed for the harvesting of beets.

We are also developing sugar refineries. In short, comrades, from this field of agriculture and the processing industry we wish to make an important production branch. We are attaching great importance to the development of milk cattle breeding. Who am I to convince farmers that large numbers of cattle constitute an indispensable condition for the general intensification of farm production? The consumption of milk and its products in our country is very high and is still growing. We are very glad because it is very important for the rational feeding of the population of our country. In such circumstances it is indispensable to increase the number of cows and their yield and purchases and processing of milk. Concerning milk processing, we are thinking of developing the output of smaller dairies. We have already begun this so as to encourage farmers to increase the number of cows and milk production. We insure the profitability of this branch of production. As you know, last autumn the purchase price of milk was increased by 50 grosz per liter. I can say today that we will continue to take care to see that production is profitable, despite disproportions between the retail price of milk and the purchase price, despite state subsidies amounting to a billion zloty. We are considering the possibility of further improvement in profitability next year.

We simply want more milk; this is the basic argument. I hope that my announcement will be an encouragement for farmers to further develop milk cattle breeding.

I would also like to say that they are doing the sensible thing and are thinking ahead by increasing the number of cattle and milk production. In this way they are insuring for themselves higher profits and a better supply of valuable products for the country. As you know, comrades, in the development of agricultural production we are being guided by the principles of our agricultural policy. These are stable principles insuring prospects of development for all sectors and agriculture. As a result of the policy we have made great progress in all of agriculture, in the life of the population.

It is sufficient to compare today's village with the one of--let us not go too far-- 5, 10 or 15 years ago. It is sufficient to see the impetus gained by rural construction, in the development of education and culture. Since 1971 the Polish countryside has been benefiting from free medical care, which is being constantly improved.

At present we are introducing pension insurance, which is crucial in the life of the countryside. It will be fully introduced next year. We will continue to do everything we can to reduce the difference between the standard of living in the countryside and towns. Those are the principles of our system and the worker-peasant alliance on which our social and political system is based.

In conclusion I would like to say that the realization of our common agricultural policy depends to a great extent on the work of the offices and institutions which serve agriculture. We know that much remains to be done in this field. I would like to draw your attention, however, to the fact that it depends not only on central authorities but on parish authorities and the community. Hence, our party attaches great importance to the activity of rural self-management and its high place in improving services for farms and in the development of useful initiatives in the countryside.

The soil must bear fruit; the soil must feed our nation. Comrades, there are nearly 35.5 million Poles and there will be more of us--every 3 years, 1 million more. The soil doesn't grow; the soil must provide enough to feed all the Poles who live here and those who will live in the future.

WARSAW RADIO NOTES SOVIET AIRLINER INCIDENT IN NEW YORK

LD282145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Here is Maciej Slotwinski speaking from New York:

It was only after 73 hours that a curious U.S.-Soviet conflict ended yesterday. The victims of the conflict were the crew of a Soviet airliner and more than 40 of its passengers, as well as a ballerina of the Moscow Bolshoi Theater, Lyudmila Vlasova. The ballet of the theater is staying in the United States on a several-week long tour, as you know. Several days ago, a ballet dancer of the Moscow Bolshoi Theater, Aleksandr Godunov, Vlasova's husband, vanished in New York. When Lyudmila Vlasova decided to return to Moscow, the plane by which she wanted to travel was blocked at the New York airport with an unprecedented violation of U.S.-Soviet consular agreements and was held there during the said 73 hours.

The conflict, which at times appeared as a political squaring of the circle, was resolved. The plane eventually took off.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS ON 27 AUGUST IRA BOMBINGS

LD281158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Now the news from Ulster: All Great Britain is in mourning after yesterday's outrage in which, as a result of an explosion of a powerful (?charge) onboard his yacht, Lord Mountbatten was killed. He was an institution, a legendary figure. The 79-year-old Mountbatten was an airman and sailor and supreme commander of the allied forces in Southeast Asia during World War II. He was also the last viceroy of India.

The assassination of a member of the royal family yesterday was not the only outrage. Let's listen to the French radio correspondent:

[Correspondent--begin recording in French, fading into Polish translation] In the history of England, 27 August 1979 will go down as bloody Monday. Irish terrorists carried out a very [word indistinct] blow. Seventeen British soldiers were killed and 11 were injured in an ambush near Warrenpoint, where an army truck was blown up by a mine. The IRA terrorists also shot at an army helicopter.

These were the highest one-time losses for the British in the entire 10-year presence of British troops in Northern Ireland. It should also be mentioned that as a result of the assassination of Lord Mountbatten, two children and one boatman were killed and two people were seriously injured. It seems that the extremists have struck too high this time and carried things much too far, which could have very serious consequences. [end recording]

COMMENTARY ON FRG WORLD WAR II ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

LD281302 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Ryszard Wojna commentary]

[Text] The Presidium of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] in the FRG has published a statement in connection with the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War, falling this coming Saturday September 1st. It reads, in part: The (?guilt) from the historical viewpoint is clear. The effects of war continue to be felt after 40 years since it began. Many nations are mourning over the millions of dead and those who suffered from (?wounds). The German nation has paid for the crimes of national socialism with millions of victims and the division of its homeland. And further on: There can be no compensation commensurate with what had been done to millions of people in the name of Germany. Without the high-mindedness of the martyred nations and without a pardon on the part of those who went to the holocaust there could be no new beginning for the German nation. Here is a comment written by a leading Polish journalist specializing in German affairs and Polish-German relations, Ryszard Wojna:

Here in Poland anyone reading that statement issued in connection with the World War II anniversary is bound to reflect on it somewhat longer. On the one hand, the very fact of publishing such a statement by a ruling party in the Federal Republic should be welcomed. After all [word indistinct] the West German authorities have been simply ignoring September 1st, while the country's revisionist organizations have been taking notice of it for no other reason than to ponder over the alleged wrongs suffered by the Germans as the result of World War II. Going through the SPD statement and seeing things in perspective, one should say then: Better this than nothing; thank God for this.

But is it really so? A closer look at the text makes one more critical. What strikes the eye first of all is that its wording is such that no one in the Federal Germany could feel offended. It's indeed one of those documents under which anyone could put a signature. It is bound to surprise one that, considering the growing activity of the various extreme rightwing groups in West Germany--and indeed, less than a year ago the SPD leaders themselves expressed concern over this--they did not take the opportunity to warn the nation of the possible repercussions of voicing nationalistic slogans and making territorial claims, in other words, of giving publicity to those notions which pay at the foundation of the Third Reich's decision to attack Poland.

There is no qualitative difference between the fact that in 1939 German revenge-seeking elements dreamed of regaining the 1914 frontier, while in 1979 they would like to see the country within the 1939 frontiers.

Aware of the forces at play on the West German scene, one can understand the reasons why the SPD, many of whose leaders were murdered by the Nazis and many members fought in the antifascist front, must toe the line, as it were, with the other parties represented in the Bundestag. It is to do with the forthcoming election. But despite that, the SPD statement arouses astonishment. It is not a call for effort to consolidate the peaceful order which had been established in Europe as an outcome of the defeat of the Third Reich, an order based on the decisions of the Potsdam conference and sanctioned by the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. It is not a call for disarmament. It merely expresses the words of sympathy and speaks of the division of the homeland, a formulation behind which lies an offensive program aimed at defenseless countries and undermining the binding nature of the agreement concluded with them. Let it be recalled then that the frontier on the Odra and Nysa rivers and the establishment of the German Democratic Republic are direct outcomes of the Nazi aggression on Poland.

September 1st is a date from which the Polish nation has drawn all conclusions for itself. The German nation should also draw the conclusions from that date once and for all. This was done by the German Democratic Republic, for which September 1st is a day of settling accounts with the legacy of the German imperialism.

WARSAW DAILY COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES AMERICAN TRIPS TO BEIJING

AU281400 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Stanislaw Kostarski commentary: "A Bad Deal"]

[Text] There is nothing wicked in trying to improve relations between states. On the contrary, such efforts even deserve praise in view of the fact that our planet has greatly contracted, and tension or its elimination--whatever it may be--is important to everyone.

From that viewpoint there would be nothing wicked in the American efforts to normalize relations with Beijing but for the negative features accompanying these efforts. To wit, the attempts at U.S.-Sino rapprochement tend to take place at the cost of others (there are even observers who suspect that those attempts are taken against others, if one may say so).

Two American trips to Beijing largely confirm such an assumption. One is already over: the visit by the notorious hawk, Senator Jackson, who was feted in China for 3 weeks. The other has just begun: U.S. Vice President Mondale's visit.

As for Jackson, his anti-Soviet sallies were enthusiastically echoed by his Chinese hosts. Both he and they presented events as if China were indeed threatened by a Soviet blow on the morrow. Well, that utter bosh has been hashed and rehashed by then for a long time now. What was dangerous was a clear a priori justification of Beijing's new attack on Vietnam and the acknowledgement that China has the "right" to assault Hanoi as soon as it feels "provoked."

However, what is more significant is that Vice President Mondale also thought it necessary to curry favor with Beijing by attacking Vietnam prior to his visit. The pretext was the problem of so-called refugees.

Displaying a wondrously short memory as to who is in fact still responsible for all the Vietnamese problems, Mondale "has forgotten" that most of the Vietnamese refugees are Chinese and that it is precisely China that shows no inclination to accept them. Nor did Mondale "remember" that Beijing had invaded Vietnam.

There is one moral from all this: If American politicians will incite Chinese adventurism instead of checking it and if, above all, they will seek a rapprochement with Beijing at the cost of others, the consequences of such a normalization of relations may prove most negative for everyone.

PAPER PRAISES SPAIN'S INTENTION TO ATTEND HAVANA MEETING

AU231215 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Grzegorz Jaszunski commentary: "Madrid and Havana"]

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja (whom we know from his official trip to Poland last year) has announced in Madrid that his government had decided to attend as a "guest" the summit nonaligned conference scheduled for the beginning of September in Havana. This decision is of enormous significance for the nonaligned movement and for Spain itself.

As the time of the conference in Cuba approaches some Western propaganda centers have intensified their campaign against the nonaligned movement and have questioned its cooperation with the socialist countries. They have questioned the choice of Havana as the site of the sixth conference. Certain circles in Washington are particularly nervous, which is natural insofar as the United States has so far failed to establish normal diplomatic relations with Cuba.

All that propaganda is devoid of any substantial meaning because it stands to reason that nonaligned countries can convene their conferences where they like. Now, following Spain's decision--and Spain is an irreproachable country even by Washington standards--the propaganda against the Havana meeting is becoming ridiculous.

As for Spain itself, the sending of a delegation to Cuba is linked with the fact that Madrid will be the site of another conference on European security and cooperation next year. We can assume that Spanish diplomats in Havana will conduct themselves in accord with the frequently repeated statements by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, who has said that post-Franco Spain is a neutral country, one that wants to maintain friendly relations with all countries, regardless of their systems.

According to the Madrid press, three members of the Suarez Government were against Spain's attending the meeting in Cuba, but Prime Minister Suarez and Minister Oreja were able to win over. Much water has flowed down the Manzanares since General Franco's death 4 years ago.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY RWANDAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Beginning of Talks 27 August

AU271054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 -MT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/8/1979--The official talks between the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, begin in Bucharest.

During the talks, a broad exchange of views took place on the main current problems of international life, and the identity and convergence of the viewpoint of the governments of the two countries was noted on these problems as well as on the ways to solve them in the interest of all peoples of [words indistinct] (?Also discussed) were problems (?regarding) the development of the bilateral relations between the two countries on multiple planes, in the economic field in particular, and established were the concrete modalities to amplify and diversify these relations.

Session on Cooperation

AU271331 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, chairman of the Rwandan side in the Joint Romanian-Rwandan Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation. The two sides discussed aspects of further developing the economic and technical cooperation and collaboration in various areas of activity, and of expanding commercial exchanges between Romania and Rwanda.

The Rwandan minister was also received by Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry.

The proceedings of the first session of the Joint Romanian-Rwandan Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation began today in Bucharest. The Romanian delegation is led by Cornel Pacoste, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Romanian side of the commission, and the Rwandan side by Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda.

The commission is examining the current stage of implementation of the projects envisaged in the Romanian-Rwandan cooperation agreement, and new possibilities for developing economic and technical cooperation, and commercial and other exchanges, on mutually advantageous bases.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU271645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU

[Text] President of the republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, who is visiting our country.

Expressing gratitude for being received, the Rwandan minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Rwanda's president, Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, as well as wishes for personal happiness and health, and for prosperity to the Romanian people.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Rwanda's president cordial and friendly greetings, and to Rwanda's people wishes for success in their socio-economic development.

During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the Romanian-Rwandan relations, and the common desire to develop and diversify these relations in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas of common interest, for the benefit of both peoples and of the cause of international peace, cooperation and understanding.

The two sides also discussed aspects of the current international situation. Thus, they emphasized the need to promote a new policy of interstate cooperation, based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force, and on each people's right to develop freely, in keeping with their will and aspirations. They also stressed the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the African peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, to secure national independence, socioeconomic emancipation, and a free and dignified life.

The two sides reaffirmed the two countries' determination to contribute to promoting peace and security in Europe, Africa and throughout the world, to solving mankind's problems positively, to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic and political order, to achieving general disarmament, to settling interstate conflicts peacefully, and to fulfilling all the nations' aspirations for freedom and progress.

End of 28 August Meetings

AU281325 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the first session of the Joint Romanian-Rwandan Governmental Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation concluded today in Bucharest. The commission examined ways of implementing tasks envisaged in the Romanian-Rwandan cooperation agreement and established new concrete measures designed to lead to developing cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Rwanda in food and light industry, the chemical industry, geological prospecting, cadre training, increasing and diversifying trade exchanges and other fields of mutual interest.

Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda--who had paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and participated in proceedings of the first session of the Joint Romanian-Rwandan Governmental Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation--left Bucharest today.

SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO LEAVES BUCHAREST 28 AUGUST

AU281043 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 28 Aug 79 AU

[Text] After his visit to Romania at the invitation of RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, left Bucharest this morning. He was seen off by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Guizela Vass, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, and party activists.

II. 29 Aug 79

H 3

ROMANIA

GREEK CP SECRETARY DRAKOPOULOS DEPARTS 28 AUGUST

AU281044 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 28 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Kharalambos Drakopoulos, secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party [Interior], who visited our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, left Bucharest this morning. The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, and party activists.

RCP MESSAGE PRESENTED TO U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU241350 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the 22d Congress of the U.S. Communist Party have opened in Detroit. Delegations of party organizations throughout the country and representatives of many communist and workers parties from various countries are participating in the congress. The RCP is represented by Comrade Ion Cumpanasu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee, who extended a message of greetings to participants.

On the first day of the proceedings the congress adopted by applause a special resolution devoted to the anniversary of the 23 August 1944 victory, to the antifascist and anti-imperialist national armed insurrection in Romania. The document states that this year's 23 August marks the 35th anniversary of the heroic Romanian people's liberation from the fascist domination, through the struggle of the broad masses and democratic forces under the leadership of the communist party. The document emphasizes Romania's contribution to the war effort within the broad antifascist coalition and concludes by extending warm greetings to the Romanian communists on their anniversary.

BENIN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU271840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/8/1979--A delegation of the People's Revolution Party of Benin (PRPB) led by Ogouma Simon, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PRPB, paid a visit of friendship to Romania over August 21-27, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation had an interview with Iosif Uglar, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, when information was exchanged on the activity and preoccupations of the two parties. They also had a meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania, and visited economic units and sociocultural establishments.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION LEAVES DUBROVNIK

LD282206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--The U.S. Congressional delegation which had been staying in the SFRY since 24 August left Dubrovnik today. In addition to Belgrade and Dubrovnik the delegation, which was led by Clement Zablocki, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, also visited the Montenegrin coast area which was hit by the earthquake.

They were seen off by Budimir Lazovic, an adviser in the SFRY Assembly; Mirko Zaric, head of the Office for North America in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Ivaca Valualo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly; and by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia.

REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Tito Departure for Havana

LD291020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Pula--Just before 0900, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, left Pula by air for Havana, where he will lead the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth nonaligned countries' conference.

At Pula airport, the president of the republic was seen off by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Streta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic; Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs; Jure Blic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council; and by Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia.

Members of the Yugoslav delegation Vidoje Zarkovic, Milos Minic and Berislav Badurina left with the president of the republic. Three members of our delegation for the sixth nonaligned conference are already in Havana.

Vrhovec Talk With Rodriguez

LD282244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Aug 28 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec met in Havana today Vice-President of the Council of State and Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. At the talk, held in an open and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the most important questions on the agenda of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries. Questions regarding the way in which the conference will work were also considered.

II. 29 Aug 79

I 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Vrhovec, Nonaligned Leaders Talks

ID291044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, August 29 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec met here yesterday with the foreign ministers of Mali, Mozambique, Angola and Bhutan.

In an open and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the major questions included in the agenda of the sixth conference of the non-aligned countries' heads of state or government.

During the meetings, the necessity was stressed for strengthening the unity and further affirmation of the authentic principles of the movement of non-alignment, and its independent and autonomous role in the international relations directed towards its continued and efficient acting as a factor of peace, security and stability in the world.

TV TEAM BARRED FROM HAVANA NONALIGNED CONFERENCE HALL

ID281708 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The beginning of this morning's ambassadorial meeting in the Congress Palace in Havana was covered by a large number of Cuban and foreign newsmen, photographers and television cameramen. However, the representatives of Yugoslav Television were not able to enter the hall, although they were properly accredited several days ago. It was not explained to them why they were denied entrance to the hall.

COMMENTARY ON PROBLEMS FACING NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Interview With Pesic

AU281910 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Aug 79 AU

[Milorad Denda interview with Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; place and date of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] The first question referred to the assessment of the talks which Milorad Pesic held recently during his visits to Argentina, Peru and Bolivia.

[Answer] I think that under the present circumstances, one can freely say that there has been a strong penetration of nonaligned policy in Latin America. This is not solely connected with the fact that this will be the first summit conference to be held on Latin American soil, but rather with a broader international issue and especially with international economic relations.

Now, as evidenced earlier, a broad interest exists in Latin America in the activities of the nonaligned movement in the field of constructing a new international economic order. Although these countries attained their independence in the course of the 19th century, which is to say some 150 years ago, they nevertheless have suffered to a considerable degree from so-called neocolonialist economic relations. To a consider degree they have been, and continue to be, under the pressure of international companies. Furthermore, they appear as large producers and exporters of raw materials and food, yet for a long time they have suffered from depression, low prices and so forth.

As a result of this, these countries have been vitally interested in a change of present international economic, monetary and financial relations. These questions were of primary interest during the talks we had in Buenos Aires, Lima and La Paz.

On the other hand, the Yugoslav concept concerning the policy and activities of the nonaligned movement, based on a strict respect for the original principles [izvorni principi] and on the antibloc orientation of the nonaligned movement, met with broad positive acceptance by the governments of these countries, so that we can realistically expect a broad cooperation between our delegations at the Havana conference.

[Question] The expansion and strengthening of the nonaligned movement, the sway of nonalignment, so to say, is not characteristic for Latin America alone, but also for other regions of the world, including the countries which want to attend in Havana as guests and observers--those from Europe and other parts of the world.

[Answer] In Latin America, the countries of the so-called Andean Group display a particular interest. On the other hand, it is known that Iran and Pakistan have requested admission to the nonaligned movement and there are no obstacles to these two important central Asian countries taking full and active part in the activities of the nonaligned movement.

I only wish to underline the fact that recently the Government of Portugal [Pesic corrects himself], the Government of Spain adopted the decision to attend the summit conference in Havana as an invited guest.

However, the European factor of the nonaligned movement is not limited to the participation of these countries--be it as full members of guests and observers--because a number of very important and influential sociopolitical movements, especially in Western Europe, are deciding in favor of nonalignment as their international orientation. So we can frankly speak about a great, significant and dynamic presence of the nonaligned movement in Europe, too, regardless of the dominant role of the blocs. I think that precisely this strengthening of the nonaligned factor in Europe is very significant as an element parallel to CSCE, and they have a joint aim of overcoming the bloc divisions.

[Question] The preparations for the Havana conference have been, it appears, broader and more intensive than ever before. The next question, Comrade Pesic, refers to an assessment of these preparations. Which have been the main elements present in these preparations?

[Answer] I think that the general international situation and the repercussions of this situation on the policy and internal relations in the nonaligned movement have caused the need for such broad intensive preparations. At the same time one should stress the very significant activities of the nonaligned countries in this 3-year period in a wider field of international relations.

In all these preparations, Yugoslavia has participated very actively, not only through bilateral consultations but also through its active participation in all those activities and actions within the program of actions of the nonaligned movement, consistently striving for a realization of the positions of the nonaligned movement.

On the other hand, as it is known, members of the SFRY Presidency visited a number of countries this spring. These visits were made at the initiative of President Tito. They meant much for an affirmation of our views connected with the preparations for Havana and of an authentic concept [autenticna koncepcija] of the nonaligned movement.

On the other hand, they also meant very much for the development of bilateral relations with all these countries, and I would also say that they were of special significance for the affirmation of the SFRY Presidency as the highest administrative organ of our country.

[Question] There is no doubt that the extent and the great activities in the preparations were also influenced by the realization of the nonaligned countries that the role, significance and responsibility of the movement in world relations grows in keeping with its irresistible rise. However, even during the preparations, the need has been strongly manifested that the basic components of the political orientation of the movement be confirmed at the forthcoming conference, because of the launching of, one may say, a campaign by some nonaligned countries and some countries outside the movement to redirect the movement. Our listeners know what is the matter. It is in fact a matter of some basic principles and lasting components of the movement being replaced by new formulas, of splitting the movement, and the like.

[Answer] It is obvious that in the course of the preparations, difficulties have appeared. Of course, they are not of an isolated nature and neither are they an unexpected occurrence. After all, all the preparations for the earlier summits were also accompanied by difficulties. They are not specific difficulties which arise exclusively in the field of the nonaligned movement, but are a reflection of the difficulties and contradictions which the widest international community is experiencing and passing through.

Of course, all the big international events, hotbeds of crises, economic difficulties and so forth inevitably reflect on the situation in the movement, its internal relations and its activities, too.

The latest crisis, especially in Southeast Asia, has perhaps had the most severe repercussions for the situation in the movement and has caused a certain polarization. However, I think that it is very important to stress that the great majority of the movement has adopted a position of principle to the effect that the policy of military intervention and fait accompli cannot be accepted as a method in solving international relations or relations between neighboring countries.

Therefore, the resistance to the Vietnam military intervention in Kampuchea has been strong and the movement as a whole has given broad support to the right of the Kampuchean people to solve their internal questions independently and also to their right to integrity and sovereignty.

The further development of the Middle East crisis, of course, also has certain repercussions in the movement. Some countries, the majority of the Arab countries on the basis of their agreement in Baghdad at the ministerial level and later at the level of heads of states or governments, (have advocated a) suspension of Egypt from the nonaligned movement, regardless of the fact that Egypt is one of the founding member countries of the movement.

However, we feel that when the Middle East is at stake, one should separate the question of suspension from the question of a full support by the nonaligned movement for the struggle of the Palestinian people for their national rights. We believe that one should not (confuse) these things here, for it will obviously be difficult to reach agreement on the first question of Egypt's suspension. It is a question which constitutes a dangerous precedent and obviously a number of countries both in Africa and especially in Latin America and Asia are not prepared to extend in this sense support to such a request of the Arab countries. However, as regards the right of the Palestinian people to self-management and the realization of their national rights, including the creation of their own state, I think that great unity of the nonaligned movement may be achieved in this respect and the struggle of the Palestinian people may attain its full support. This is of great political importance under the given conditions.

On the other hand, of course, the big powers and the blocs have endeavored to impose their views on the nonaligned movement and to tie it to themselves in one way or another, to limit what comprises its authentic nature, its nonbloc nature, negating its deep historical roots which above all rest in the anticolonial revolution, and in this very way to limit the possibilities of its activities as an independent factor.

Various theories aim in the same direction, ranging from the theory of equidistance--which means that the nonaligned movement should adopt, so to say, equal--almost mathematically equal--distance from the policies of one bloc and another and from the policies of one big power and another--up to the theory of the natural alliance. Countries have been found in the movement which support either of these doctrines. However, the great majority rejects them, and although the preparations may have been complicated and may have been conducted under complex conditions, they have shown that the nonaligned movement will emerge strengthened from this conference, precisely as an independent factor, as a nonbloc factor which will strive for a progressive change in international political and economic relations.

[Question] The basic results of the preparations and meetings should be published in the document which the conference will adopt at the conclusion of its work. In keeping with established practice, Cuba, as the host country, has prepared a draft document and submitted it to the member countries, and, as is known, many countries have so far expressed their remarks, suggestions and proposals for amending the document.

[Answer] This is correct. It is traditional in the movement that the host country prepares the draft document some time before the summit conference. Cuba has done it this time. However, there is something which distinguishes the draft of the Cuban document from previous drafts. The earlier drafts--or rather the host countries, such as Algeria before the Algiers conference and Sri Lanka before the Colombo conference, which distributed and circulated the draft of the main document, the declaration, to all the participants--took continuity into account. Their drafts were firmly based on the earlier documents of the nonaligned movement and it was obviously their endeavor to reflect in their draft what constitutes the common denominator of the interests and views of all the member countries of the nonaligned movement.

Cuba acted in a different way. It has presented a draft document which predominantly reflects Cuban views and in this way on the one hand violates tradition and on the other hand disrupts a continuity with the earlier documents of the nonaligned movement. Therefore, numerous remarks have been made concerning the Cuban draft. It is expected that Cuba will present a revised draft, but it probably cannot be expected to be much different from the previous Cuban draft. Therefore, a very complicated work must be expected in wording the draft document at the meetings of the ambassadors and later at the ministerial meeting preceding the summit conference.

During the talks and consultations which I had in some Latin American countries, I encountered critical remarks about the Cuban draft among all the partners in the talks. They all pointed out that it is one-sided, that it does not take into account the earlier documents and positions of the nonaligned movement. It wants to impose one-sided views which are the views of the Cuban policy. It does not constitute in this sense a common denominator of the views of the nonaligned movement and it will (?require) essential changes, not only through individual amendments but through changing whole portions. They frankly said that the part of the Cuban document which refers to Latin America is unacceptable to them, both as regards its whole as expressed in the general positions and as regards the individual positions, and that they--I mean the Andean group of countries--are preparing their own draft of this part of the document.

I think that a particular shortcoming of the Cuban document is the introductory part, the portions which have the nature of principles, the obvious striving being to distort the basic principles and aims of the nonaligned movement, to deprive it of its independence and nonbloc nature, and to tie it in a direct and explicit way to the policy and the interests of a big power and a bloc.

I think that it is one thing to appear at the tribune of the nonaligned conference with one's views. Cuba and any other participating country will have the opportunity, on a completely democratic and equal footing, to utter its views on (?all) international problems. Of course, one must respect the policy of Cuba, as of all other countries. However, it is another question when the host country appears with a draft document as the host country, which means that it must take account of the earlier documents and positions of the gatherings of the nonaligned countries, which is to say the positions of the nonaligned movement as a whole.

I think that this is the main shortcoming of the Cuban draft and that this will create a very difficult situation at the preparatory meetings which are aiming at amendments. It will be a very painstaking and complicated work. Perhaps there will be a race against time and so forth. Well, I am convinced--considering that the great majority of the participants at this meeting reject such a draft of the Cuban document--that finally a document will be obtained which will reflect in a completely authentic way the policy, aims and interests of the nonaligned movement, one which will insure the continuity of the policy and activity of this movement.

[Denda] Thank you very much, Comrade Pesic, for taking part in this interview.

Latin American Nonalignment

LD281054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

["Latin American Option: Struggle for Another Emancipation"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Havana, Aug 28 (TANJUG)--The Latin American continent, which is hosting a nonaligned summit conference for the first time now, will be represented by twenty or so countries in Havana, or by representatives of more than 250 million inhabitants. This is an overwhelming majority on this continent and, by this fact itself, a thing of importance for this continent which, regardless of elements of similar historical destiny and inheritance from the past, has never before found the basis for a real unity. On this continent, on which the present-day world's contradictions appear in sharp outline, nonalignment has--it can be freely said--become a joint characteristic. Also testifying to this is that the Latin American countries are the most numerous among those which applied for admission to the movement or announced they will attend the summit. At the Belgrade nonaligned summit in 1961, Cuba only was a member of the nonaligned movement, while Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador were observers.

This evolution from Belgrade to Havana has not been either easy or along a straight line anyhow. There were several reasons in the past that were of influence in setting certain artificial distances between the policy of nonalignment and Latin America. Of more decisive importance, however, was the fact that the whole course of developments in recent years followed the way of aspirations felt by countries in this area to gradually get freed from their political and economic subordination to their powerful neighbor in the north.

Thus, the political content of their opposition to the tradition from the very start was close to the political program of the nonaligned countries.

To be found in the basis of the growingly larger presence and affirmation of the principle of nonalignment in Latin America are deep-going political and socio-economic processes being materialized in this region, despite some slowdowns. Above all, this is their striving for becoming as much as possible independent of the influence of foreign monopolies, quest for solutions to their national and regional economic problems outside of traditional and mostly trust-upon schemes, and a wider opening to the world so as to encourage a more dynamical alteration of internal structures.

In other words, nonalignment is today taken here not only as a synonym of independence or distance from the blocs, but as a policy and action that has much profounder philosophy and much larger goals in the struggle for an essential transformation of relations in the world.

TANJUG REPORTAGE ON IRA KILLING OF LORD MOUNTBATTEN

LD281306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] London--There has been another escalation in the bloody settling of accounts in Northern Ireland. Only 6 hours after the death of Lord Mountbatten, responsibility for which was claimed by the extreme wing of the IRA, members of the IRA achieved their greatest success in the settling of accounts with the British Army in the past decade. In two ambushes 18 members of elite airborne units were killed.

Fresh details were learned today about the way Lord Mountbatten, his 14-year old grandson Nicholas and boatman Paul Maxwell were killed. Eyewitnesses maintain that the explosion reduced the Shadow V luxury yacht to matchwood. The IRA stated in Belfast that a 25-kg timebomb with remote control had been installed in the boat. Mountbatten, who was killed instantly was accompanied by his other grandson, his daughter and son-in-law who sustained severe injuries, and the Dowager Lady Brabourne who died of her injuries this morning.

The death of Earl Mountbatten, one of the greatest British soldiers in World War II, has caused deep sorrow throughout Britain. The Indian Government has declared a 7-day mourning and Burma a 3-day mourning period.

"The killing of Lord Mountbatten is bound to exacerbate further the relations between Dublin and London. The assumption is that, due to the latest escalation of IRA terrorist activity, Irish-British talks at the highest level will take place soon.

"However, any changes in the British Government's official attitude to strife-torn Northern Ireland are unlikely. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has promised that she will intensify efforts to have 'terrorism' in Northern Ireland 'beaten.' From the ranks of the opposition Labour Party has come the voice of Roy Mason, former British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, who demanded that the government 'intensify actions to defeat the terrorist organizations.'"

ARMY GENERAL LJUBICIC VISITS BAJINA BASTA

LD222138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bajina Basta--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, accompanied by Milovan Djokanovic, president of the Yugoslav Tourist Federation, and representatives of the Titovo Uzice region, paid a visit today to the Bajina Basta municipality. Nikola Ljubicic went around the concrete pile works, the Bajinovac tobacco production plant, the Kadinjaca knitwear factory, the Milanko Topalovic readymade clothing factory, and the construction site of the reversible [pump storage] hydroelectric power station in Perucac. The federal secretary positively assessed the results and efforts achieved by this municipality's economy in its work so far, and also of the orientation toward opening small-scale industrial projects in the towns and villages.

Nikola Ljubicic took particular interest in the work on and progress in construction of the reversible hydroelectric power station. The representatives of this work organization informed the federal secretary that construction is progressing according to the fixed plan, despite difficulties. It is envisaged that the first kilowatt hours of electric power will flow from this important economic project on the day of the republic next year.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES TO FAMILY OF FATHER SMILJANIC

Tito Telegram

LD262026 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent a telegram of condolences to the family of the late Father Milan Smiljanic [Serbian Orthodox Church]. "The news of the death of a noble man and outstanding patriot, Father Milan Smiljanic, shook me deeply," President Tito's telegram says. Tito added that he had always valued Father Smiljanic's part in the struggle for freedom and for the all-round development of Socialist Yugoslavia's, as well as his, contribution to the strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of our peoples. In the telegram of condolences, President Tito expresses the conviction that the image of Father Smiljanic will remain in the lasting memory of the present and future generations, for in his life and political activity he was an example of the persistent and consistent struggle for the highest human ideals and for our socialist community's progress and well-being.

Ljubicic Telegram

LD262028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic has sent a telegram of condolences to the family of Father Milan Smiljanic. "The news about the death of Father Milan Smiljanic, a priest and prominent sociopolitical worker, has deeply shocked me. His devoted work over many years is woven into the foundations of our socialist community. Therefore, his noble image will be always remembered by all who knew him," the telegram says.